HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY:
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,145—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 6.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904. Saturday, 5 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Apl.	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6510
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	8054	MONGOLIA	9000
30th "	ARABIA	7909		
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7913
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777		
21st "	ORIENTAL	8054	HIMALAYA	6996
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7538		
18th "	ORIENTAL	8294	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipt to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES stored or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,959	Colonnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	28th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,948	C. Gregory	16th June 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBIA," 5,807 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 29th April, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	21st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. 1904
*† SILESIA	L. de Stahl	5,158	26th Apr "
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA		4,351	27th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 11th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,500 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th April, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASABA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th April, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,700 tons, on or about 9th April.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, 7th April, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are dispatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 7th April, 1904.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Apr. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	16th June 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service, 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 526, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any part en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	16th Apr. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S. BUNDESRATH	2966	Ahrens	9th April 1904.
S.S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertson	21st April 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Medows Street, Bombay, 15th March, 1904.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

BEER! BEER!! BEER!!!

THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER AND THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS,
A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
4 BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—
"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/5 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!
DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A
NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT
and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

BREAKFASTS,
TIFFINS,
AND DINNERS,

are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.
Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.
Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.
LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.
MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

Crest correctly Engraved.....	from Rs.	6 0
Crest and Motto.....	„	8 0
Crest and Monogram	„	10 0
Monograms only	„	5 0
Address Engraved One Line, any style	„	2 8
Address Two Lines, any style	„	4 8

PLAIN AND COLOUR STAMPING.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions	Rs.	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions.....	Rs.	2 0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

100 Gentlemen's Best Ivory Cards :—Printed and plate engraved.....	Rs.	3 0
100 Ladies' Best Ivory Cards :—Printed and plate engraved.....	Rs.	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards.....	Rs.	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards.....	Rs.	2 0

TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge Arsenal Bombay, up to 25th April, 1904, for the PURCHASE of all .303 inch FIRED BULLETS that may be available up to the 28th February, 1905.

2. Conditions of sale and all particulars will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

C. G. OLDFIELD, Major, R. A.
Ordnance Officer in Charge.

Bombay Arsenal, 30th March, 1904.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 45 of 1904.

In the matter of the Petition of WILLIAM WATSON and PAUL PFLEIDERER, trading in the name of WILLIAM WATSON & COMPANY, Bankers and Agents of No. 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, in the City of Westminster and Bombay, Calcutta and Kurrachee, in the Empire of India and at Cape Town and Durban in South Africa, Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 6th day of April 1904, this Honorable Court on the application made on behalf of Mr. W. BROCK KEEN, the Trustee of the Estate of the abovenamed Insolvents appointed under the English Bankruptcy Act granted a Rule Nisi calling upon NORMAN CHANSTOUN MACLEOD, Esquire, the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of the abovenamed Insolvents to shew cause, if any, he has, why the order made in this matter by this Honorable Court, on the 1st day of February, 1901, vesting the property, estate and effects of the abovenamed Insolvents in the said Official Assignee, should not be revoked or set aside and why an order should not be made declaring the said Mr. W. Brock Keen the Trustee as hereinbefore appointed entitled to have delivered and made over to him all the property, estate and effects of the said Insolvents, situate and being in Bombay and why an order should not be made directing the Official Assignee to deliver over to the said Trustee Mr. W. Brock Keen, all the said property estate and effects.

The said Rule Nisi is made returnable on MONDAY next, the 11th day of April instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and the said Official Assignee and any creditor or person claiming to be a creditor on the Estate of the said Insolvent who has any cause to shew why an order in the above terms should not be made, should appear before this Honorable Court either in person or by Counsel on the date and at the hour abovementioned.

The Solicitors for Mr. CHARLES JAMES MARCH, the Constituted Attorney of the said Mr. W. Brock-Keen are Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN, Attorneys of this Honorable Court.—Dated this 7th day of April, 1904.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court,

Court House, Clerk of the Courts Office, Fort, Bombay, this 6th day of April, 1904.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, N. C.

NOTICE.

SALE OF FIRED BULLETS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of a quantity of .303 inch FIRED BULLETS to the extent available up to 28th February 1905, at the following Ordnance Establishments approximate total weight 2,500 cwts. more or less :—

ARSENALS Rawal Pindi.
Ferozepore.
Allahabad.
Fort William
DEPOT Agra.

2. The Bullets will be delivered, weighed and packed in ammunition boxes free at the respective Arsenals and Depot. Payment to be made before taking delivery of each consignment.

3. The purchaser to take delivery at the aforesaid Arsenals and Depot in person or by duly appointed Agents and at his own risk and expense, remove, despatch and ship the bullets out of India within a period to be hereafter decided by this department, and produce not more than seven days after departure of each vessel shipping documents proving that the bullets so purchased have been so shipped and despatched. No portion of the contract to be assigned or underlet without previous sanction of the undersigned.

4. Tenders, which should be by letter, will be received by the undersigned up to NOON of MONDAY, 2nd May, 1904, at which hour and date they will be opened. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of the sum of Rs. 500 as earnest money in Government Promissory Notes or Treasury Receipts (not in cash), which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers within 30 days of the opening of the tenders. This deposit is to be increased by the successful tenderer up to 10 per cent. on the estimated price of the whole of the said bullets; it will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract, and will be returned to the depositor on production of the shipping documents in proof that the whole of the bullets have been shipped out of India.

5. Envelopes to be superscribed "Tender for Bullets."

6. The Inspector General of Ordnance does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

K. S. DUNSTERVILLE, Lt-Colonel R.A.,
Offg. Inspector General of Ordnance.

Rawal Pindi, 30th March, 1904.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„	16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms :—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances.
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH :
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, boldors and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

THOMSON and TAYLORS Aerated waters Tower above all others for Life, Purgency and Crispness, Soda As. 3. Sweets As. 12 per doz : Free delivery Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit. From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong in all parts. J. R. Gardener, 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it : try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic. Ans. 12.—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a SHORTHAND TYPIST, Apply Box No. '878 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—FIRST and SECOND FLOORS, House No. 23-24, above the Mercantile Bank, Rampart Row, Fort. For particulars apply to Mr. RATANSHAW DADABHAI, care of Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Opposite to Old Docks, Fort.

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The property is now on view.

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Furniture such as sofas, easy chairs, light chairs, cupboards, almyrah, chest-of-drawer, dressing and wash-hand tables, dining tables, cots, bedstead, carpets, 2 welchback incandesce t gasoline lamps etc.

On account of the concerned—

2 cases wax matches, sea water damaged.

On account of the manufacturers, oak tanned picking bands, 1196 lbs.

On account of the concerned—

An invoice of brand new surgical instruments consisting of operation cases, pocket cases, catheters, dental instruments, laryngoscope syringes, dressing scissors, etc.

The property of a military officer, consisting of brown leather single harness, two hunting saddles complete, century bath cabinet, gent's pneumatic tyred bicycle, etc.

AT 2 p. m.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 glass-fronted brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Chakla Street, near Jackeria Masjid, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p. m. the stock-in-trade of the late Esmail Lndha, consisting of—

Pieces of silk satin, gauze, brocade, damask, tapestry, rumb, velvet, rolls of tapestry, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

EONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at the Allement Pred Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining-room, drawing-room, office-room and bed room furniture, best plated ware rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned chonized semi grand piano by Bindhner, rubber-tyred light victoria, handsome pictures, rich table ornaments, Indian carpets windproof table and hanging lamps, choice garden plants, drawing room palms, etc, the property of E. L. Barton Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th April, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc,

1 double door iron safe by W. Marr, London with stand.
1 single door iron safe by R. M. Lord, with stand.
29 birds nuns.
2 birds fantails,
13 bird's ordinary.
Also a few lots of very valuable cashmere shawls velvet carpets, silk and embroidered curtains, gold bordered shela, silk bordered pugree, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M,

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness
1 Grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 English-built pony cart, rubber wheels, everything in good order, suitable for 13-3 to 14-3.
The property of R. W. B. Dunlop, Esq., gone home—
1 bay waler soldier, 15-2, 10 years, been hunted through this season, winner of Poona Steeplechase, broken to harness.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, in the old Agra Bank Building, opposite the Rajal at Tower, and above Messrs. Combridge & Co. the valuable and handsome teak and black-wood, plain and carved, made to order household furniture rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, glass door almyrahs, drawing room sofas and chairs, large size cabinets, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, one handsome sweet-toned Boidoir piano by Rose & Co., large marble clocks handsome flower vases and table ornaments, Hirk's and Dimar's table and hanging lamps, glass door back cases, bronze jardinieis with pots, brass and iron bedsteads, porcelain flower pots, Bolton's ice-box with refrenerator, Singapore cane chairs, rich Persian carpets, iron stove, ladies and gentlemen's bicycles, cooking utensils a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Mrs. Gymer, widow of the late Mr. F. W. Gymer.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

Bombay, 8th April, 1904.

BENNETT & Co.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A NEW OPEN SIDE RUBBER-TYRED BROUGHAM.

By order of N C Macleod Esq, Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Memon Ismail Ebrahim, an Insolvent; Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 11th April, 1904, at 1 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Street, Fort, A new open side rubber tyred brougham (carriage).

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS FOR REMOVAL.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co, will sell, for removal, by Public Auction, at No. 65-2, at the junction of Meadows Street, and Hummum Street, Fort, on TUESSDAY, the 12th April, 1904, at 2-30 p.m. the materials of the said building.

Also at 4 p.m the materials of buildings Nos 1 and 2, Arthur Road, Parel, for removal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 8th April, 1904.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERM APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stimulates the system, aids digestion, and makes one feel as it takes SQUIBB'S BRACE-UP CORDIAL that life is worth living. Rs. 24—MADON, SONS & Co, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 6.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... 87 = + 3-16
3 do. Rentes ..... 97 = + 1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling
Loan ..... 4103 1-2 = + 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 865 3-8 = unchanged

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 25 1-4 = — 1-4
2 months hence ..... 25 = — 1-4
Spot in New York ..... 51 5-8 = — 5-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25'13 1-2 = — 1-2
Berlin " ..... 20'46 = — 1-4
New York Demand ..... 4'87 3-8 = + 1-3

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 per cent = unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills 2 3-4 per cent = do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 7-8 per cent = + 1-8
6 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 per cent = unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-2 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 2 5-8 per cent = do

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000,
Rs. 15'10 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 7'10 do Bombay
Rs. 3'90 do Madras
Rs. 26'10
At 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 14 per cent. Average rate 16'03
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 1'10 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 32'90 do Bombay
Rs. Nil do Madras
Rs. 33'90
At 1s. 4 1-16d.
Minimum rate received 14 per cent. Average rate 16'7
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 61,60,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 60,00,000
Extra allotments—nil.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 1-2. M.-A. Quiet.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-6. Value.

WHEAT—
Club No. 1 31 1-4. A.-M. Sellers flat.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Brown 29 7-8. A.-M. Done flat.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold. 31 1-4. A.-M. Done. Dull.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 6 7-8.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—D. Balduino, African Prince.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 8·20 — 30. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 7-16 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 24,000. Arrivals closed steady.

April-May	May-June.	June-July
7'83	7 80	7 73
—25	—25	—25
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7'74	7'18	6'70
—25	—25	—21
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
6'36	6'26	
—20	—20	

Receipts at U. S. Ports 4,000
Do. last year 13,000
Exports to Great Britain 2,000
Do. do Continent 4,000

In New York—
Spot ..... 11'90—10
Futures, month of July ..... 14'83+13
Do. do. December ..... 11'83+10

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 14 7-8—1-8
Futures, month of July ..... 15'35+12
Do. do, Oct. ..... 11'83+13
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Wednesday, 6th April, 1904 :—

Cotton	12,785 bales.	
Wheat	29,573 cwts.	
Linseed	44,093	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,257	"
Gingellyseed	7,413	"
Poppyseed	1,696	"
Groundnuts	1,519	"
Castorseed	5,027	"
Rice	14,015	"
Myrabolams	11,043	"
Cottonseed	11,587	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	2,332	"
Joowar	9,702	"
Bajree	1,778	"

BOMBAY, APRIL 7.

Exchange—Tone steady
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 1-4d,
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-2
Marks 3 do do 138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 127 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 174
Japan 30 do do 145 1-2
Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady.
Cash ..... Rs. 97-12
1st Settlement 2nd May " 97-10
Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 4th Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 10th Mar. 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 10th Mar. 6 do
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan. 7 do

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone steady ... Rs. a. p.
Ready 5 2 6
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 4 14 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. 5 4 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready 5 6 0
Poppyseed.—Tone easier.
Ready 5 6 0
Castorseed—Tone easier.
Ready 20 8 0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.
Howree Khandeish ... 32 8 0
15 per cent. Mixed ... 30 8 0
25 per cent. " ... 29 12 0
50 per cent. " ... 27 4 0
Black Kutnee " ... 24 12 0
Yellow Hinganghat ... 33 8 0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.
Pissi 91 per cent. ... 30 0 0
Club No. 1 " ... 29 4 0
Hard Red " ... 24 8 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... steady.
Estimated bales 5,000
Imports bales 4.000

April-May	May-June,	
7'97	7'94	
+14	+14	
June.-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept
7 92	7'88	7'82
+14	+14	+14
Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6'84	6'79	6'80
+14	+13	+13

COTTON.—The market is steady and yesterday's decline in prices has been recovered. There is a little better enquiry at Colaba this afternoon.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	252	238	231	April 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	257	245...		,,
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	257	245...		,,
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G.	263	257...		,,
Khandeish (M.-G.)		251	243	,,
Jalgaum do.		253	245	,,
Khandwa do.		261	..	,,
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do. do. }	265	258		
Akola do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	271	264	..	
Nazpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	275	268	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	331	321	...	
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	275	265	...	May 25
Do, H,G,) ...	271	261	245	,,
Mutis (M. G.)	262	251		April 25
Dharwar (S.-G)			294	May
Western			274	,,

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 6th April :—

	Rs.	
Value of Silver held on account of Straits Dollar coinage on the evening of the 30th March		1,03,02,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do. ...		34,30,000
Total ...	Rs.	1,37,32,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of Straits Dollar coinage		
Do. do. Government...	18,60,000	18,60,000
		1,55,92,000
Deduct—Dollars tranferred to Custom House for export of the value of..	15,88,000	
Petty Items issued for miscellaneous purposes	.....	
New Coin paid to the Currency Department	18,00,000	
Do. Sirohi State	2,12,000	36,00,000
Balance on evening of the 6th April. 1904.....		1,19,92,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.	
Silver held on account of the Tenderers	87,14,000	
Do do. Government,	32,78,000	
	1,19,92,000	

There is in addition awaiting Assay—

	Rs.	
Bullion received for Straits Dollar coinage	13,87,000	
Bullion belonging to Government	62,55,000	
	76,42,000	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CORLETT—At Sialkoti, the wife of Capt'n J. S. Corlett, 15th Lancers, of a son.

YEEND—March 23, at Calcutta, the wife of Harry W. Yeend Australian Horse Repository, 33, Old Ballygunj, a ton.

DEATH.

BRUNSDEN—April 5, at Madras, Eileen Louise, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brunsden, aged 11 years, 8 months and 16 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 49.m. Sun sets 6h. 15.m., High water, 4-30.m., 6-9a. Low water, 10-27m.

Second Criminal Sessions.

St. Mary's Ex-students' Union, Variety Entertainment and Dance, 9 p. m.

Entertainment, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 9 p. m.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The number of patients treated during the month of March was 510 of which there were 93 males, 215 females and 1 203 children.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Dr. K. N. Gokhle will deliver a public lecture on "Epidemics" in Marathi to-day at 5 p. m. under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, in the hall of the Aryen Education Society's high school near Girgaum Tram Terminus. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna will preside.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.—The Rev. Mr. R. G. Leigard, of the S. P. G. Bellasis Road delivered an interesting lecture on the subject of "The Solar System" before a gathering of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association last evening at the bangalow of Mrs. Rustim P. Taleyarkan in Warden Road.

REPORTED THEFT.—Rustomji Bhicaji, a Parsi, residing in a chawl at Thakore Iwar Road has reported to the Police that during We lnesday night, his room was entered and property consisting of wearing apparel, a set of gold buttons, cash, etc., of the collective value of Rs. 200 stolen. The entrance into the room was effected by the thief inserting his hand between the ventilators of the door and raising the latch.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND :—By kind permission of Captain C. Burrard and the Officers, the band of the 124th Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p. m., to-day.

March ..... El Capitan	Sousa.
Overture ..... Fra Diavolo	Auber.
Selection ..... The Bohemian G. L.	Balfe.
Mazurka ..... La Mariana	Gung'l.
Selection ..... A Runaway Girl	Caryll.
Valse ..... An Italian Dreams of Love	Fried'mann.

MR. HARKISONDAS NURROTAMDAS VICTIMISED.—Mr. Harkisondas Nurrotamdas and a number of that gentleman's friends have been made the victims of an absurd and meaningless hoax. Invitation cards for an evening party, purporting to come from Mr. Harkisondas Nurrotamdas have been circulated amongst quite a number of gentlemen both European and native. Mr. Harkisondas has already received some replies. He had no reason nor intention to give such an entertainment, and the motive for the ridiculous hoax is obscure. It is to be hoped that publicity will save Mr. Harkisondas further inconvenience.

ACCIDENT TO A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—Yesterday morning Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, met with an accident while driving in his dog cart from his bungalow to the Mazagon Police Court. It appears that whilst going along Bellasis Road the horse attached to the dog-cart tripped and fell. Mr. Dracup, who was driving was thrown off his seat on to the road and received slight bruises on his arms. The syce escaped; but the horse was injured and the carriage considerably damaged. Mr. P. H. Dastur, who happened to be driving to the Court by the same road, went to Mr. Dracup's assistance and drove him to the Court.

THE CATHEDRAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.—A very successful concert was given last evening at the Cathedral Girls' School for benefit of the institution. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen including the well wishers of the School. The school hall on the ground floor was tastefully decorated. The programme consisted of three parts, including music, a play and a dance. The proceedings opened with a piano solo followed by songs, the contributors being Miss Russell, Miss Dixon, Miss Clara Proctor Mr. E. Faulkner and Mr. A. Pell. This was followed by the play "Mary Stuart" in which the children of the school took part. The characters of the piece were admirably sustained by the pupils. The band of the Marine Battalion was in attendance and played at intervals. The function was very enjoyable.

A QUESTION OF MACHINERY.—At the Bombay Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, acting Chief Judge, disposed of a suit in which Mr. Manordas Harakchund, mill-owner of Nadiad, sought to recover Rs. 2 000 from Mahomedali Moola Heptoola as damages for machinery delivered short to him. Mr. Cawasji B. Setna and Mr. Manchashunker, pleaders, appeared for the plaintiff while Mr Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs Wadia and Ghanthy, solicitors, represented the defendant. The case for the plaintiff was that on the 24th September 1903 the defendant sold him six complete sets of blow-room machinery for Rs. 3,100. The goods were lying at the godown of Messrs Jamaji Manekji and Co. and on the assurance of the defendant that the six sets were complete, the plaintiff received twenty-six cases. The plaintiff averral that the defendant knew that the machinery was required for the plaintiff's mill at Nadiad and that the goods were consigned to that place. On examining them at Nadiad only three sets of machinery were found to be complete. The value of the machinery found wanting and the parts found short, came to Rs. 2,000, which the plaintiff demanded. The defence was that no assurance was given to the plaintiff as alleged by him and that the defendant did not even know that the machinery was bought for the Nadiad mill. The defendant also disputed the amount claimed for damages. His Honour in giving judgment declined to believe the story of the plaintiff and dismissed the suit with costs.

A LAW STUDENT IN TROUBLE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S Dracup, Inspector Murray charged Lalobhai Motabhai Desai, a law student with stealing a gold ring, a law book, a thermometer and sundry other articles, collectively valued at Rs. 40, the property of one Vishwnath Bhugwantrao Mobite, also a law student residing in Dhanan Klin Road Mr. Velinker pleader defended the accused. The evidence showed that the complainant left Bombay on the 20th ultimo for Baroda, leaving his room in charge of his friend Dadabraya. The accused who was acquainted with Dadabraya was allowed to sleep by the latter in complainant's room. On Sunday last the complainant returned to Bombay and found the articles missing. He reported the matter to the police who on enquiry ascertained that the accused had sold a portion of the property to a Marwari in Girgaum. The accused was arrested and on his box being searched the remaining property was recovered. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and begged for mercy. Mr. Velinker asked the Court to deal leniently with the accused who had hitherto borne a good character. The Magistrate convicted the accused, but considering his youth, his previous good character, directed that he be released on probation of good conduct on his entering into a bond for one year for Rs. 100 and giving one surety for a like amount. The accused was further ordered to appear before the court to receive sentence when called upon and in the meantime to keep the peace and be of good behaviour.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING BO. LT. HORSE.

Bombay, 7th April,

1. Members are requested to return their Arms, and Saddlery to Head Quarters at once.
2. An inspection of Arms will be held at an early date by the Civil Chief Master Armourer, and Members should be careful to see their Carbines are returned in good order and condition.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut.,
Ag. Adjutant, Bo. Lt. H.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

THE MURDER IN MINT ROAD.

Shaik Ahmad Shaik Walli, a young Mahomedan was charged with murder in having, on the 15th March last, caused the death of a woman named Chandbee. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, with Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kemp defended the accused. The following gentlemen were empanelled to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. G. Pier De-Sousa; Foreman.

Mr. John S. Kees,	Mr. J. G. P. Alston.
Mr. G. orge F. Lund.	Mr. Kirkwood P. Murzban.
Mr. John J. Marsland.	Mr. Shapu ji Sorabji.
Mr. Hormusji D. Patrunji,	Mr. Yezdegerd D. Thanawala

Mr. Scott, in addressing the jury, said the facts of the case were very simple. The accused was charged with having, on the 15th March, caused the death of Chandbee woman by striking her with a knife. Chandbee had as acquaintances various women of bad repute. At midday on the 15th March she took the meals of one Halima woman from Byculla to the house of one Mankee in Mint Road in the Fort. Mankee kept a place of ill fame there. The same afternoon, while Chandbee was sitting under a tree on the road-side, an alarm was raised, and several persons, on running up to the spot, saw the accused striking Chandbee with a knife. She was placed on a stretcher and removed to hospital, where she died. The accused was arrested with the knife in his hand.

Halima, examined by the Advocate General, said she lived at Byculla, but generally passed the day at Futter Bunder. Witness knew the deceased Chandbee for about eight years and also the accused, who was a butcher by profession and lived with Chandbee. On the 15th March last at noon the deceased brought witness's food to her aunt's house at Futter Bunder. About 1 p. m., Chandbee went out of the house and sat under a tree on the road side. The accused came up at the time and put his arm round Chandbee's neck and she pushed him away from her. At 5 p.m. the same day, while witness was standing in the doorway Chandbee called her by name and witness went to her. As she reached the place, Chandbee fell down; she was bleeding and crying. The accused was standing at the spot under the tree with a knife in his hand. There was blood on the knife and on the hand and clothes of the accused. There was nobody else at the place. A woman named Duggree came up, and witness desired her to go and call a policeman. The latter, on coming up, arrested the accused and took the knife from his hand. A stretcher was brought, and Chandbee was placed on it and taken to hospital.

In cross-examination by Mr. Kemp, witness said Chandbee lived with a Parsee named Behram before she married the accused. She was married by nika in witness's presence by the Kazee of the Jackeria Musjid.

In re-examination by Mr. Scott, witness said she had never seen a nika ceremony performed. She did not see any nika ceremony performed between Chandbee and the accused. She had stated in cross-examination what she was told by her mother. A Kazee had come there but witness said he went away without performing the nika ceremony.

Some other witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, third Presidency Magistrate, produced the dying declaration of Chandbee, which he had taken down at the hospital, in which she stated that she was stabbed with a knife by the accused. She was never married to him by nika; and the Kazee had refused to perform the ceremony because, he said, the accused was a great "loocha." She had not been in the keeping of Behram.

Shaik Oosman, examined by the Advocate-General, said he was the husband of Chandbee. He was married to her some years ago and had five or six children by her, two of whom were living. Latterly he had been living separately from her. She lived at Ripon Road.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, witness said that when he heard of Chandbee's marriage with the prisoner, he went and questioned the Kazee. The latter said he had performed the nika ceremony. Witness knew that Chandbee had been living with the Parsee named Behram. He heard of it two months before he went to his native country where he stayed several years. He returned to Bombay, about a year ago. Witness had heard a rumour in the town that Chandbee was married to accused by nika.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the accused put in a written statement, which was read to the jury. He said he was married to Chandbee about fifteen months ago by the Kazee in the presence of four witnesses. He knew afterwards of her intimacy with Behram and advised her to mend her ways. On the 15th March last, he saw her sitting under a tree in the Mint Road and asked her to come home with him. In answer to questions put to her, she made most impudent answers, and told him he had no business to ask her, and that she would do what she pleased. She spat upon him and abused him and his relations and in a fit of passion he took out his butcher's knife and struck her. But he had no intention to kill her.

Mr. Scott, in summing up the evidence, said even if the prisoner was married to the deceased by nika, it was no excuse for his crime, there was no grave and sudden provocation; and there were no exonerating circumstances to reduce the offence to culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Mr. Kemp, in addressing the jury, said his learned friend had anticipated what the defence would be. The defence was the grave and sudden provocation which the accused certainly received from Chandbee when he remonstrated with her about visiting the house in Mint Road, which had a bad reputation. He had remonstrated with her on the subject on several previous occasions, as he said it was derogatory to him that she should visit a place of such ill fame. The learned counsel did not deny that the accused struck Chandbee. As stated in the accused's written statement, there was an altercation between the accused and Chandbee, who spat upon him and reviled him and his relations. Not only that the accused receive grave and sudden provocation but it was also true that he was married to Chandbee by nika. The very best witness the prosecution could call stated that he went to enquire of the Kazee, and the latter said he had performed the nika ceremony. The learned counsel suggested that the grave and sudden provocation occurred at 5 o'clock, when Chandbee spat upon the accused. If the jury thought with him that the case was not one of murder, the next question was whether the offence was culpable homicide not amounting to murder or causing grevious hurt. Mr. Kemp was of opinion, in the circumstances of the case, that the accused was guilty of causing grievous hurt only.

His lordship, in summing up the case, read the sections of the Penal Code relating to the charges of murder, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, grave and sudden provocation, causing grievous hurt, etc. If the accused knew that death would be caused by the blow with such a knife as he used, he would be guilty of murder. The jury were asked to consider and make up their minds as to whether the accused had received grave and sudden provocation when the woman spat upon him and abused him.

On the jury returning into Court after a consultation, the foreman stated that they were divided by six against three.

His lordship asked them to retire again and see if they could not come closer to a verdict.

After some time on returning again into Court, the foreman said there was no change in the division among the jury. He said, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown that six of the jury found the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide under grave and sudden provocation.

His lordship, accepting the verdict of the majority, sentenced the accused to ten year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE MURDER IN PHOOL GULLY.

Goolabkhan Nabobkhan, a Pathan, was charged with having, on the 21st March last, caused the death of another Pathan named Zarifkhan Azamkhan by stabbing him with a knife at a boarding house in Phool Gully. The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Weldon instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. F. P. T. Talayarkhan defended the accused. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. E. H. Elsworthy, Foreman.

Mr. C. W. Richardson.	Mr. C. J. Vernon.
Mr. Zbrul Rahman Jitekar.	Mr. C. F. Stevens.
Mr. J. H. Robinson.	Mr. F. W. J. Vining.
Mr. Shamrao D. Mankar.	Mr. James Mumford.

The Advocate-General, in addressing the jury, said the facts of the case were simple, and the witnesses were few. The accused was a tindel, while the deceased was a fireman. On the 21st March last, the accused, the deceased, and some other Pathans were sitting at a shop in Phool Gully when a dispute occurred between the accused and the deceased about money. The accused then went up into his room, and returning with a knife, had a struggle with the deceased, whom he stabbed with the knife. The act was witnessed by several persons; and the accused was arrested. The knife was recovered from a gutter into which the accused had thrown it.

One witness was called for the prosecution, and the Court adjourned till this morning.

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DISPUTE BETWEEN RIVAL COMPANIES.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit for damages filed by the Bombay Ice Company and another against S. B. Fraser and Company and others, for breaking the ice pool agreement. Mr. Lowndes appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Rivett-Carnac appeared for Fraser and Company, while Mr. Binning and Mr. Aston appeared for J. and J. Moir.

The evidence of Mr. Dayal Mulji, a defendant in the suit, was further recorded. In his cross-examination by Mr. Lowndes, witness said he charged the plaintiffs and others with making misrepresentations on four different occasions, 20th and 22nd February and 7th March 1902, and another misrepresentation in the draft pool agreement. From the filing of the suit, he had been attending to it. He was formerly managing clerk to Messrs. Payne and Company and now to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble. He gave instructions to counsel for Mr. Forbes's cross-examination 'de bene esse.' Fraser and Company's written statement correctly represented the defendants' case. The misrepresentations he complained of consisted in the information conveyed to Mr. Fraser by the Bombay Ice Company that their old factory was capable of producing 32 1-2 tons per day, and that a new plant capable of turning out 24 tons additional was ordered out. When the new plant arrived, the Bombay Ice Factory would be producing at the rate of from 40 to 45 tons per day. Witness could not say what precise words were used but he believed what he had stated conveyed accurately the representations made. He was informed of these by Mr Fraser; but by whose mouth they were uttered he could not particularise in respect of each occasion. He had no idea about the person making the repesentation because he was not personally present on the first three occasions. There was a misrepresentation made at the meeting of 8th August 1901.

Witness was asked to produce instructions to counsel in respect of certain statements made by him in his evidence, but in one case "privilege" was claimed by the witness, and in other by his counsel.

Continuing his cross-examination, witness replied it was afterwards stated that a machine which could turn out 24 tons in England would turn out 15 tons in India. But it was neither the one output nor the other. At one time witness believed that with the new plant 45 tons could be manufactured; at another, that 55 1-2 could be turned out daily. In the letter dated 26th May 1902 from the plaintiffs it was expressly stated, 'Our Mr Forbes told you frequently, before you signed the agreement with the Company he represented, that shares should not be regulated by the output.' The written statement in this case was filed on 7th October 1902.

The hearing was adjourned.

COTTON SPECULATIONS AND THE GAMBLING ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kursondas Chubildas disposed of the case in which Inspector Powar charged Isharial Mohanlal Moly with keeping a common gaming house in Sheik Memon Street, known as Sanghani Buildings, Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. solicitors, appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case have already been reported. They were to the effect that a Mahajan or body of brokers met together in a hall on the ground-floor of the Sanghani Building, were every broker was supplied with a book for which he had to pay Rs. 3, which was the amount of subscription for being a member of the Mahajan. In these books contracts entered into by the brokers were noted. The procedure followed was as follows:—Customers came and entered into contracts for future delivery of American cotton through the brokers and on the due date the differences were paid and received by the contracting parties while the brokers received their brokerage only. The differences between the contracts entered into through the Mahajan and the contracts entered into by other persons relating to Government paper, opium, linseed, rapeseed and cotton, was that the contracts made through the Mahajan were not stamped because

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1904.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

ALTHOUGH Admiral Alexeieff's fleet in the Far East would seem to count for little up to the present time, it is somewhat early to prophesy the collapse of Russia, both afloat and ashore. All may be quiet on the Yalu and General Kuropatkin's defences there incomplete. But it is not possible that so able a soldier will allow them to remain so. Doubtless the persistent retirement of the Russians before the attacking force has injured their prestige for the time. But they will make a stand, in the course of the next few days, and real bloodshed will begin. Reuter's Shanghai correspondent has doubtless good reason for saying that any action on the Yalu river will be indecisive and simply the precursor of larger operations against the Russian main body further back. The former attack is said to be expected daily, and according to another correspondent will, probably prove disastrous to the Russians who have left large gaps in their fortifications in the neighbourhood of Nichwang which will give the Japanese opportunities for turning the position. The unexpected usually happens in war, but the outlook seems correctly interpreted by the two correspondents whose telegrams appear this morning. We imagine that the Russians will make their weight felt and that, wherever it may be, the real struggle is about to commence. Yet we find there are critics at home who do not hesitate to foretell Japanese victories all along the line. A writer in the "National Review" goes so far as to declare that the success of Japan at sea involves similar success on land, where the great army of which Japan disposes can be used to the best advantage to drive home the blows struck against the Russian fleet. The collapse of the Russian Army, to the astonishment of the world, he writes, seems to be following the collapse of the Russian fleet. This, however, was but his interpretation of the retirement from Korea and the reported withdrawal from Southern Manchuria. He further holds this to prove the absurd falsity of the Russian myth that a Russian force of five hundred thousand men had been collected in the Far East, a convention which he strengthens by the assertion that the "irresistible force" which is to be collected at Harbin will therefore be inferior in numbers to the available Japanese army by about two to five.

This view is apparently, to some extent, also held by Mr. Donald whose article, from the "China Mail," we reproduced yesterday. He discusses the probability of Russia endeavouring to avert the exhaustion which must surely follow strenuous initial resistance, by adopting tactics similar to those which won for her success against the Napoleonic advance on Moscow. She would, according to some of Mr. Donald's friends, be quite prepared to leave Port Arthur and Vladivostock deserted and perhaps in ruins, retreating northward and resting until such time as she could afford to launch her forces against what she regards as the insignificant pigmy soldiers of Nippon. Mr. Donald however asks us to disbelieve this, arguing that with a reputation for personal daring and an utter disregard for the fate of men, it can almost be taken for granted that the Commander-in-Chief will not spare anything to overcome his enemy at the outset of the campaign. His reputation with the army—by whom he is considered as much a hero as was General Skobeleff—is too great to be sacrificed by slothful action or the appearance of cowardice which would surely be fostered by a retreat, and since combined with that is his supreme contempt for the Japanese, it is reasonable to suppose that he will force the fighting the moment the Japanese show their noses over the frontier, even if he does not do so beforehand. On the other hand we are assured that Japan is preparing a scheme to deliver the land forces of the enemy just as serious a blow as was delivered by the fleet. Japan is prepared to continue the campaign northward and her progress in that direction will depend upon the character of the Russian defences and the number of men ready to hold them.

The number of men to hold them is estimated by the "National Review's" contributor at less than half the number, we have been asked to believe, and points out that it would be difficult to forward the necessary supplies of food ammunition and stores for an army of over two hundred thousand men, if so many by a single line of railway through Siberia. That an engagement of some dimensions will be fought at Niuchwang seems generally anticipated. The "China Times" tells us that the Japanese were only waiting for Yingkow to open to convey troops and supplies there. When this was done, our contemporary held, they would threaten from both sides the line of communications between Port Arthur, Mukden and Harbin and take the main body of the Russians in the rear. This done, it is believed that the Chinese troops and officials, notwithstanding Alexeieff's proclamation, will join the Japanese forces. We do not suppose anything of the kind will take place, the Chinese being more likely to stand by their declaration of neutrality. But with or without them an attempt both by sea and land on the Liao-tung peninsula seems imminent and if it be reduced, an advance on Mukden, now reported to be strongly fortified, will begin along two separate lines of attack. The preparations have proceeded rapidly, and so far as we can judge by the meagre information which comes through to us, they have, on the Japanese side, followed a well thought out plan, but doubtless Russian preparations have been carried out in a manner which Admiral Alexieff has had in his mind anytime in the last five years.

AGAINST THE TRUSTS. A recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is a severe blow for the "combines" and a triumph for President Roosevelt's anti-Trust policy. By a majority of five to four, the Judges of the Supreme Court have decided that the Railway combination known as the Northern Securities Company is illegal. The litigation to which this finding has put an end has been going on for nearly a year and the consequences of the judgment may be far reaching. They will be felt at the next Presidential election for the financial magnates whose policy of combination Mr. Roosevelt attacks will oppose him to the utmost. If the President be re-elected the Trusts may expect to have a bad time. The story of the Northern Securities Company and the legal struggle which has just ended in triumph for the Government is full of interest. The Company was established towards the close of 1901 to take over the whole of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railway Companies, two of the leading lines in the United States, along with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway system. The two main lines ran parallel and before the financial combination there had been a great struggle between two groups of capitalists for the control of the Northern Pacific. The Northern Securities Company was organised with a capital of eighty millions sterling and the results were that railroad competition was withdrawn from a large area of the United States in the north and west and the Trust could levy its own rates. With the formation of this combine it was pointed out that there were then in the hands of four groups of American financiers, railways, banks and combines representing an aggregate capital of £1,594,000,000 sterling. The joy of the financiers concerned in the railway combination was however short-lived. Strong public resentment against the deal was expressed in the districts served by the railroads, and the Governor of the State of Minnesota took legal action against the Company. The point raised against the Trust was that it was a violation of the State law against combination in restraint of trade or commerce. The first action was decided in favour of the Company and then the United States Government took up the case. The Supreme Court was almost equally divided but by a majority of one decided that the "merger" or combination of the lines was a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law which was passed in 1890. The narrow majority of the Supreme Court indicates the conflict of opinion throughout the United States on the subject of the Trusts. The judicial minority strongly dissented from the finding of the majority, but there is no appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court. The Sherman Law drastically makes illegal every contract, combination in the form of a Trust, or Company or otherwise in restraint of commerce among the several States or with foreign nations and the judgment of the Court is therefore perfectly in accordance with the Law. It is worthy of note, however, that in 1893 the then Attorney General of the United States declared the Act to be unconstitutional. Mr. Knox the present Attorney General holds an entirely different opinion and by his action in regard to the Beef Trust and in securing the passage of an Act to expedite the hearing of cases arising under the Sherman Act and the Inter-State Commerce Law has shown his determination to support Mr. Roosevelt in his campaign against the Trusts. So far the Government has scored and the President has reason to congratulate himself on the success of his policy. But the real fight between the Government and the Trusts will come when the Presidential election takes place in November next.

INCREASING PLAGUE FIGURES. THE city's health by no means exhibits that improvement which is usually associated with the present season of the year. Not only is plague still on the increase, but the general condition of the health of the population seems to be deteriorating. Last week the huge total of 1,785 deaths, equivalent to a mortality rate of 119·61 per thousand per annum, was recorded. As a rule recent statistics have indicated that the general health of the city, apart from plague, has fluctuated but slightly, and the increase in the plague mortality has practically accounted for the enhancement of the general total. This week, however, the plague by no means accounts for the total increase, and there seems to be a falling off in the health of the city in respect of all important causes of mortality. The increase on the week amounted to 254 deaths. Of this, only 163 deaths are accounted for by the plague epidemic, so that, excluding plague, the mortality of the city has increased in a single week by over fourteen per cent, a rather surprising feature of the present season. Last year the death roll amounted to over 2,600; and the city is thus better off this year by far, the comparative decrease being 820. Again the improvement in the figures, apart from plague, is upwards of 120, so that there is some reason for consolation in the present situation. As compared with the average, the mortality of the city exhibits a decrease of nearly three hundred deaths, and as the plague mortality has now considerably exceeded the average for the past five years, the general situation shows up even better by contrast. Plague accounted for 1,135 deaths last week, an increase as already pointed out, of 163 deaths on the previous week's record. Last year during the corresponding period, 1,827 deaths were registered, but the average amounts to only 989, so that this week's figures exceed the mean for the first time this year. Some of the districts of the city exhibit a painfully excessive mortality from plague. In Byculla there were 110 deaths, in Mazagon 68, the Market 65, Bhuleshwar 63, Fanaswadi and Khumbarwada 59, Worli 55, Umarkhadi 53, and Mandvi, 52. The ratio of deaths to population is much the highest in Fanaswadi, where during the past week the mortality from plague was alone equal to a death rate per thousand per annum of 188·8. In Mazagon the death rate due to plague was 126·4. The mortality due to the disease, taking into account the size of the population, was next highest in the Market, Khumbarwada, Byculla, and Bhuleshwar. At this time last year, the plague had reached its most virulent stage, and exhibited a tendency to decline. This year, however, it is still on the increase, and up to the present, with the exception of a temporary decline, the hot weather has had no effect upon its upward progress. There is still a good deal of small-pox in the city, and fevers are increasing somewhat. Slight increases are also to be observed in respect of all the more important causes of mortality in the city. The death rates of the various communities show that the mortality of the city is evenly distributed over all sects, although the Jains, who lost 99 of their number, record the terrible rate of 361·31 per thousand per annum. Plague alone in their case occasioned mortality which was equivalent to a death rate of 253. The Europeans were again fortunate, their mortality rate only amounting to 12.71 per thousand. The birth rate is still above the average.

THE CROP REPORTS. THE crop reports, received from the districts of the Bombay Presidency, again disclose a very satisfactory situation. Seasonable operations are proceeding without delay; the standing crops are doing well, and no damage of importance is complained of, except in the Konkan and Deccan where locusts still linger. Throughout Sind the reports are all that could be desired. In all districts the standing crops are thriving, and the only damage mentioned is on the Upper Sind Frontier where the pea crop has been slightly damaged by catterpillars and wheat by rust in one or two talukas. The harvesting of the rabi crops and oil seed are the chief operations now proceeding. In Larkhana threshing has been commenced. Satisfactory conditions also prevail in Gujarat where harvesting operations are progressing. Wheat, gram, and barley is being gathered in, in Ahmedabad, and cotton picking is also going on. The pressing and planting of sugarcane are proceeding side by side in the same district where the standing crops are flourishing. In Surat wheat is being threshed and the threshing of the rabi crops generally is drawing to a close and has been completed in some talukas. As has been mentioned, locusts are still troubling the cultivators of the Konkan. In Thana the inland talukas are all infested with the pest, but fortunately the insects are not damaging the crops. In Ratnagiri, however, a different state of things prevails. The pest is still attacking the crops and fruit trees in three talukas. Showers of rain have fallen and cultivators are now engaged with the burning of rab materials. The land is being prepared for next season in Khandesh. In the Deccan showers have also been received. The Poona cultivators complain of the ravages of locusts, but no other damage is reported. The collection of rab materials and the preparation of the land for the next crop have been taken in hand. Crops are good in other parts of the Presidency. Everywhere there is a sufficiency of fodder and water, and fluctuations in prices have not been important.

THE French Yacht Ophelie, under the command of the owner, Mr. E. Marguerette, sailed yesterday for Perim.

MR. J. O. MILLER, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, did not accompany his Excellency on his shooting trip, but proceeded from Burdwan to Simla.

HEAVY floods are reported to have occurred in Jellalabad last month, the Kabul River overflowing its banks. Considerable damage was done to property, a number of houses collapsing.

ALL arrangements are now practically complete for forwarding supplies to the headquarters of the Tibet Mission on its further advance to Gyantse. As the people in the locality of Tuna are friendly no trouble is expected along the line of communications.

HONGKONG telegrams to the "Ceylon Observer," dated the 28th ultimo, state:—The Russians are waiting at Newchwang with guns ranged and prepared, close to the river, ready for sinking junks if the Japanese arrive; 60,000 Russians are at Liao-yang, 90,000 between Liao-yang and Tashichia. The railway is guarded every 200 yards. The Russian and Japanese forces have concentrated on the Yalu.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 5th was 1,785, giving a death-rate of 119·61 per annum per thousand as against 174·49 the corresponding period of last year, and 135·44 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 63 died from fevers; 1,135, plague; 24, small-pox; 13, measles; 0, cholera; 1, leprosy; 71, phthisis; 56, diseases of the nervous system; 136, affections of the respiratory organs; 3, diarrhœa; 25, dysentery; 40, still-born; 117, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain. 99; Brahmin, 97; Lingaet, 7; Bhattia, 13; Hindu of other caste, 957; Hindu low caste, 132; Musalman, 304; Parsee, 42; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 59; Eurasian, 2; European, 3. The total number of births was 298 as against 185 the corresponding period of last year and 214 the average over the past five years.

WE had recently to refer to the just complaints of the candidates at the Intermediate Examination over a misprint in the Pass Mathematics paper which converted one question from a source of marks into an unprofitable puzzle, says the "Pioneer." This, however, seems to be a mere joke to the inaccuracies of the Latin papers at the Entrance Examination. It is represented to us that these two papers contain between them twenty-three misprints, some indeed trivial but others of a most baffling nature—a hexameter verse printed as prose for instance, or a comma misplaced completely obscuring the construction of a sentence. It is not fair to expect candidates for an Entrance Examination to have a knowledge of their subject that will enable them to surmount the printer's pitfalls, and the issue of papers in such a scandalous state suggests a further question which the Allahabad Syndicate will do well to ponder. If an examiner is too careless and lazy to take the trouble to correct the proof of the paper he is setting how can he be trusted to discharge the dull drudgery of going through the candidates' answers?

A FUNNY hare and hound story is told in the "Country Gentleman." A very nervous puppy was being entered with a pack of harriers. She was in a road by herself when the hare came right down the road in a tremendous hurry. The hound saw the hare, and bolted, and for some yards the novel sight was seen of a hound apparently being hunted by the hare, an incident which is only paralleled by the adventure of the "hare's own child, the little hare," in the "Struwelpeter" of our childhood.

THE ROMANCE OF THE "A.P."

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWS AGENCY

[BY AN "A.P." MAN.]

WITH the evolution of the United States into a world Power there has grown up across the Atlantic the greatest news-gathering agency ever imagined or created, whose despatches are momentarily being read by nearly half a hundred million people, and upon which Europe itself is sometimes dependent for the first word or whisper of what has happened within her own gates. The name of this agency which supplies America with its news is the Associated Press.

Startling in its scope, romantic in its history, the Associated Press has now, probably, more influence upon daily international events than any other agent, except the will of the peoples, which it helps to form.

Sixty years ago, when America was in industrial and political childhood, its papers depended for news upon Associated Press post-boys, who after meeting incoming schooners at New York rode hot haste or leisurely, according to the character of the rider and nature of the beast, to the various papers inland.

To-day, writes an "A.P." Man in the "Daily Express" the Associated Press sends over its 31,000 miles of private telegraph lines, which form a network across the continent of America, thousands and thousands of columns, supplying about 3,000 American papers with news of what is happening from minute to minute in America and abroad.

NETWORK OF WIRES.

In addition, the Associated Press keeps Europe and the rest of the world informed of the news of the great Republic, gathered and distributed by over 2,000 employees, who are supported on an annual revenue of over half a million sterling.

The Associated Press was started about 1840, when seven of the New York daily papers combined to reduce the expense of news by post-boys.

The organisation at present consists of over 700 of the leading American daily papers. Each paper has a vote whereby fifteen directors are elected. These in turn elect officers. Through contract relations 2,300 other papers are granted the Associated Press News service, making a total of 3,000 out of the 3,200 daily papers published in America.

These 3,000 papers have a daily issue of 15,000,000, and each paper is estimated by an impartial statistician to pass through the hands of three persons; hence, it is estimated that every despatch sent by the Associated Press reaches 45,000,000 pairs of eyes.

The Associated Press is not in itself a profit-making concern, being purely co-operative, and has nothing whatever to do with any advertising. Its papers, which include those of all languages, creeds and politics, are assessed according to the expenditure involved in gathering and distributing the home and foreign news.

Over its own telegraph wires the Associated Press sends through its own telegraph operators, east, west, north and south, the news of the moment.

SOME QUICK WORK.

This is received in its branch offices in all the important towns throughout the United States, and transmitted to the papers. The result of last year's Derby was in the New York office of the Associated Press nearly 3,000 miles away, twenty-five seconds after Rock Sand had passed the winning post, and was published in San Francisco, about 7,000 miles from Epsom two minutes afterwards.

Interesting as is this system whereby the news of America and the outside world is simultaneously distributed to the American papers—a system of mechanical ingenuity and organisation that would require several columns to describe adequately—it must be almost a secondary importance to English readers compared with the influence wielded by this American news agency over matters British and European.

The Associated Press has treaty relations with the three great European news agencies, viz., Reuter's, which supplies Great Britain, Greater Britain, all the British possessions, Egypt, and the Far East, except Tonquin with their news; Havas, which covers the newsfield of France, and through its subsidiary agencies all the Latin countries, including South America; and Wolff's which from Berlin controls and distributes the news of Germany and all the Teutonic countries and through allies the news of Russia, Austria-Hungary, the Slav countries, Scandinavia, and Danish territory.

These three European agencies in turn rely upon tributary agencies such as the Telbureau in St. Petersburg; the Stefani in Rome; the Fabri in Madrid, and the Correspondent in Vienna—all official voices of Government opinion.

NO SALES IN ENGLAND.

These European agencies and their tributaries constitute one great clearing house of news. Havas gathers the news of France primarily into Paris thence it radiates throughout the world to Reuter for England, to the Associated Press for America, to Stefani for Italy, and so on. In this way a budget comprising the news of the world appears day by day.

Not content with receiving for its papers the news of Europe through the agencies already mentioned the "A.P." has established in practically all the European capitals bureaus of its own. In London the Associated Press keeps a large staff, though no attempt is made to sell a single item of news to English papers. All their work is to gather news and send it to America.

In Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Rome the Associated Press pursues the same policy. The majority of its correspondents have been trained for years in America; but nationality is not a matter of concern to this organisation which insists only upon the anonymity of its correspondents and their impartiality towards every issue except that of securing the news first and accurately.

In London the staff of the "A.P.," as it is familiarly called, is under the direct supervision of Mr. Walter Nicf, who is in charge of the entire European service.

The correspondents resident on the Continent are in close touch with the Chancelleries and are welcomed at their respective Foreign Offices with a kindness that speaks eloquently for the friendship that European nations are willing to offer to America. The first news of the arbitration treaty that sealed the Anglo-French entente was cabled to New York by the Associated Press from Paris, and re-cabled to London, where it was promptly denied by no less an authority than the "Times." The first news of the recent Anglo-Spanish treaty came to England from the "A.P." in New York, having been cabled from its London office.

When Martinique was devastated by volcanic eruption, which included among its victims the correspondent of the Associated Press at St. Pierre, the Fort de France representative called on Mr. Melville E. Stone the general manager, then in New York, for assistance.

Mr. Stone promptly placed a steamer at his service, and the other correspondents of the Associated Press in places of danger were rescued, and lived to tell to the world the story of that hideous visitation.

This cost the Associated Press about £5,000, and that is the sum it usually expends on the international yacht races for the America Cup, which are reported for England and America by correspondents and half a dozen special boats equipped with wireless telegraphic instruments.

When Pope Leo died, London, Paris, Berlin, and other European capitals got their first intimation of his death from New York. The Associated Press correspondent in Rome had telegraphed the news on which all the world waited, and it had arrived in America exactly nine minutes after having been sent from the Vatican, which is nearly two miles from the central telegraphic office in Rome.

This gave the Associated Press time to recable the news to Europe before it had arrived from another source. On that day the Associated Press published in its American papers over one page of closely printed description of the events centring round the Vatican, all of which was cabled from Rome after four o'clock on the preceding afternoon.

(Concluded on page 6.)

AN AFFAIR OF OUTPOSTS.

THE YALU DEFENCES.

NEW SQUADRON PREPARING.

LAKE BAIKAL RAILWAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The St. Petersburg "Official Messenger" notifies the decision of the Government to have recourse for the present to the so called free cash reserve for war expenditure while retrenching in various directions and notably in the construction of railways.

These retrenchments will aggregate thirteen millions sterling.

A despatch from General Kuropatkin dated the 5th instant, says that all is quiet on the Yalu.

Some Russian Volunteers had a skirmish with the Japanese outposts near Wi-ju in which the Japanese lost six killed and the Russians none.

The Russian settlements at Yongampho have been plundered and burnt.

Reuter wires from Niuchwang that General Kuropatkin had arrived there and reviewed the troops. The defences are practically completed and an attack is expected daily.

Reuter (Shanghai) says the Russian entrenchments on the Yalu, though extensive are, incomplete and the gaps in them leave opportunities for turning the position.

Any action there will probably be indecisive and simply the precursor of larger operations against the Russian main body further back.

Reuter (Seoul) says that the Province of Chellado where the Tonghaks precipitated the China-Japanese war is overrun with armed bands and the Korean Government has invoked the assistance of the Japanese troops.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The railway over the ice on Lake Baikal is being taken up.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Yacht Svetliana belonging to Admiral the Grand Duke Alexis is being converted into a cruiser. Her woodwork is being replaced by iron.

She will join the squadron starting for the Pacific in June.

The squadron will consist of the Dmitridonskoi, Osliabya and Aurora, four new ironclads of the Tsarevitch type; two old and three new cruisers, two old and two new transports, two destroyers and five torpedoers and will carry nine submarines.

Reuter (Tokio) states that the Japanese supply steamers are safely entering the estuary of the Yalu River and that landing is proceeding at various points on the Korean Coast and the River. The landing is covered by gunboats.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 7.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily Telegraph states:—A Seoul telegram reports that the Russians have left Wi-ju hurriedly, leaving behind them twenty-four guns which fell into the hands of the Japanese.

The Australian papers received at Colombo on the 6th inst. contain the following telegrams:—

General Yaman, at the head of 5,000 Japanese troops, is constructing a railway in Korea from Seoul to Wi-ju.

A steamer has landed at Sasebo, from Korea, 10 wounded Russians and nine bodies of those killed on board the Russian destroyer Stereguteschy at Port Arthur. The survivors praise the desperate bravery of the Japanese, who leaped on board the Stereguteschy and cut down her Commander.

The Japanese cruisers are searching for the Vladivostok squadron in the neighbourhood of Saghalien, a group of islands belonging to Russia, and lying to the north of Japan.

The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Niuchwang states that General Kuropatkin has telegraphed to General Strossel that he must hold Port Arthur with the present garrison.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Express" states that Russia announces that General Makaroff has completed a system of submarine mines all round the Liao-Tung peninsula for a distance of three miles to seaward.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Standard" says General Kuropatkin intends to make an immense move. He will proceed deliberately with an army of 250,000 men to the Yalu river, while another 150,000 men will guard the railway. A concentration of forces will take place at Antung.

The Czar has refused a permit to Prince Louis Bonaparte, who is a Colonel in the Russian army, to proceed to the Far East.

The "Echo de Paris" is responsible for the statement that Kuropatkin has declared that France, Germany and Austria are under an agreement with Russia to prevent Britain taking part in another Berlin Treaty and robbing Russia of the fruits of coming victories.

The bodies of two Russian sailors, which were recovered from the cruiser Varyag, were buried at Chemulpho with full honours. The Japanese drew the bodies on a gun carriage, and fired volleys at the grave.

The correspondent of the "Daily Express" at Niuchwang reports that a midshipman, named Paloviky of the Russian Navy, saved a torpedo boat destroyer in a naval fight off Port Arthur. After the steersman had been shot and the electric gear disabled, Paloviky took the wheel and steered the vessel away from the Japanese destroyers amidst a hail of bullets.

Reports have been received from St. Petersburg to the effect that a group of international financiers have undertaken to raise a war loan of £40,000,000 for Russia if the present national resources are exhausted.

A TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT.

STORY OF NORWEGIAN EYE-WITNESSES.

The lepecial correspondent of the "Daily Express" at Shanghai cabling on the 16th ultimo states:—Three Norwegian steamers—the Brand, Argo, and Seirstad—arrived here to-day direct from Port Arthur, which they left on Sunday night.

The captains were taken before the Port Admiral prior to their departure and forced to swear on oath that they would not reveal what had taken place at Port Arthur. I have, however, obtained the following authentic particulars from one of the officers, after conversations with different men and careful cross-examination. The vessels were chartered by the Russian Admiralty as coal transports.

During the last bombardment the Argo lay alongside the damaged Russian battleship Retvisan in the harbour. One shell from a Japanese warship fell on the deck of the battleship and exploded killing nineteen officers and men. The crews of merchant ships in the harbour deserted and fled towards the promontory during the bombardment.

The greatest damage was done in the new town, where the shells played such havoc that practically all the shops and business buildings in the main street were demolished. Scarcely a residence was left untouched. The Japanese fire was marvellously accurate. The inhabitants were terror stricken. Many attempted to construct rude bomb-proof shelters.

A two-funnelled cruiser lying at anchor a cable's length from the Retvisan (probably the Diana, which has already been reported damaged) was struck on the water-line and set on fire. Eighty persons on board her perished.

A shell fell among a crowd of curious sightseers who were gathered at a point of vantage, gazing out to sea at the attacking fleet, and killed twenty-five of them.

Three Government clerks were killed while hurrying from the Port Admiral's office. The most elevated fort at the entrance to the harbour was the most seriously damaged.

There was one tremendous explosion which the civilians attributed to the blowing up of a magazine, but whether their surmise was correct is not known, as the Russian authorities forbade any inquiries to be answered.

The Russians sank two old steamers belonging to the China Railway Company, laden with stores, in the entrance channel, in a line with the lighthouse They thus reduced the navigable way to a channel less than 300ft. wide, and this was marked out by buoys during the bombardment, the desperate operation being carried out under fire. The steamers lie in the shape of the letter V.

The day after the bombardment five Russian warships left the harbour to scout for the Japanese fleet. It was rumoured that twenty-five Japanese vessels were on the way to Port Arthur to deliver what would have probably been the last attack on the doomed fortress. In consequence of this, there was a panic in the town which was not allayed by the return of the scouting vessels reporting that the coast was clear.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MIKADO RECEIVES BRITISH OFFICERS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Generals Sir Ian Hamilton and Sir William Nicholson and Colonel Haldane were presented to the Mikado to-day.

THE TIBET MISSION.

Chinese Amban's Request to Stop.

COL. YOUNGHUSBAND'S REPLY.

WILL MEET AT GYANGTSE.

Colonel Younghusband has replied to the Amban's communication mentioned on the 4th instant that he will be at Gyangtse in a week's time when he hopes to meet him with the high Tibetan officials and make a settlement to prevent further bloodshed.

THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

LONDON, APRIL 6.

The transport Assaye sails for Bombay on the 18th instant.

COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

Institution to be Maintained.

The "Times" learns that Mr. Brodrick has decided against the abolition of Coopers' Hill College.

ATTEMPT ON KING ALFONSO'S LIFE.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

King Alfonso who has started for a fortnight's tour in Catalonia arrived yesterday at Barcelona which is a notorious hotbed of Republicanism and Anarchism.

As his Majesty was leaving the Labour Exhibition a bomb was exploded. Two persons were injured. One arrest was made. No further details have been received.

THUNDERSTORM AT RANGOON.

TWO LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON APRIL 7.

A terrific thunderstorm, accompanied by heavy rain, broke over Rangoon yesterday evening. Two lives were lost in the river by a boat being struck by a squall which capsized it, throwing five persons into the water three of whom escaped.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

SIMLA APRIL 7

Lieut. Colonel Hill, Inspector of Gymnasia, has eight months' leave out of India, Lieut Colonel Goodwyn, Devonshire Regiment is appointed to officiate.

Colonel R C. G. Mayne, Indian Army, officiates in command of the Southern District during the absence on leave of Brigadier-General Hamilton.

Captain Whatman, Somersetshire Light Infantry, is appointed Inspector of Army Signalling in the Punjab and Bengal Commands vice Major Scudamore whose tenure has expired.

Lieutenant Ames, 52nd Sikhs is appointed special service officer with the Somaliland field force.

The following officers have been selected as supernumeraries to British Battalions in India with a view to appointment to the Indian Army—2nd Lieutenants Lentaigne, Lincolnshires, to join the 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers; Gunn, Devonshire Regiment, to join the 1st Devonshires and Cameron, Leinster Regiment to join the 2nd South Staffordshires.

2nd Lieutenant Hanson, 1st Essex Regiment and 2nd Lieutenant Hall, 2nd Yorkshires, who have qualified for the Indian Army are posted to the Madras Command.

Lieut. G. S. Bull R. G. A. is transferred to the Indian Army and appointed to the 58th Rifles.

THE MASTER OF CALCUTTA MINT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 7.

The staff of the Calcutta Mint waited upon Colonel Scott, R. E., Master of the Mint to bid him farewell. Colonel Scott goes on leave from to-day, and is not expected to return to India. He was asked by the staff to sit for his portrait.

THE GREEN TEA BONUS.

The Indian Tea Cess Committee notify that from the 1st to the 31st March the bonus at the rate of half an anna per pound was paid on 1,16,105 pounds of green tea. The quantity on which the bonus has been paid from the commencement of the season to the 31st ultimo is 24,97,552 pounds.

THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The Lieut-Governor of Bengal left for Darjeeling this afternoon.

THE MACEDONIAN GENDARMERIE.

BRITISH OFFICERS APPOINTED.

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

Sanction has been given to the employment of the following officers with the Macedonian gendarmerie: Captain Solly Flood, 1st South Lancashire Regiment, Brevet Major Hicks, 2nd Hants Regiment and Major Anley, 1st Sussex.

EXAMINER OF RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

SIMLA, APRIL 7.

Mr. Ogden, Examiner, Railway Accounts, Bombay, has six months' leave, Mr. S. K. Yeats officiating.

PLAGUE IN SIMLA.

There has been only two recent plague cases in Simla, both imported from the plains; they have been carefully isolated and as new arrivals are being inspected, it is hoped to keep the disease out of the station.

SIR A. T. ARUNDEL.

Simla continues to fill fast, Sir A. T. Arundel and Lady Arundel arrived to-day.

SIMLA SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS.

Such good progress has been made with the new Secretariat buildings here that some of the departments have already been able to find accommodation in them and the entire structure is likely to be ready for occupation before the rains set in.

GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF CANADA.

EARL MINTO'S SUCCESSOR.

LUCKNOW, APRIL 7.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily Telegraph" states:—It is rumoured here that the Duke of Sutherland will succeed Earl Minto as Governor-General of Canada.

LOCUSTS IN POONA.

POONA APRIL, 7.

Locusts are still doing in Poona great damage to trees and crops; to-day they have attacked Wanowrie up to the city limits of Panch Howds where large fields of mangoes and vegetables are cultivated. The rifle ranges are carpeted thick with them; further down arbatti road trees and fields are covered and the cultivators are busy in driving them off. The locusts are gradually spreading over the Poona district, their breeding season being the next month; further dense swarms are now about 17 miles away from Poona near Chinchwad and if strong breeze blows there, they might eventually come to Poona.

P. W. D. MADRAS.

IRRIGATION REPORT 1902-03.

MADRAS, APRIL 7.

The administration report of the Irrigation Branch, Madras P. W. Department for 1902-03 shows that the total charges to the end of 1st year amounted to Rs. 7·46 crores; revenue to Rs. 2·39 crores; productive works show a net revenue of Rs. 64·66 lakhs, giving a return of 9.27 per cent on capital outlay. Of the proposed protective irrigation works the Tungabhadra project is estimated to cost eight and three quarter crores, the Kistna reservoir project 9 crores and the Cauvery reservoir project 2,39 crores.

LORD AMPTHILL'S DEPARTURE FOR SIMLA.

Lord Ampthill leaves Madras on the 18th instant via Golconda for Calcutta where he stays one day at the Government house, proceeding thence to Simla by the Viceroy's special train. Lady Ampthill leaves Dehra Dun on the 10th instant for Mashobra.

A TRADES MARK CASE.

At the High Court yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Moore, a suit of some importance was decided in which Messrs W. and T. Avery Ld. of Birmingham through their duly constituted attorney, Mr. John Noel Atthill, sought to obtain an injunction restraining a local merchant named Mahomed Esoof from stamping on weigh beams, not being the manufacture of the plaintiffs, any stamp of tiger or other mark imitation thereof. The plaintiff also prayed that account be taken of gains hitherto made by defendant who may be ordered to pay plaintiff the amount of such gain. The application for an, ad interim' injunction pending disposal of the suit was made by Mr. John Adam instructed by Mr. James Short, and supported by affidavits from Mr. Henry R. Grimes, representative of the "Indian and Eastern Engineer" Mr. H. L. King of Messrs. Oakes and Co. hardware department and Mr Atthill, plaintiff's representative, all of whom had experience of hardware trade. The defendant appeared in Court in answer to the judge's summons and consented for an injunction being issued against him in terms set out in the plaint and agreed to pay taxed costs incurred by plaintiffs who did not press for damages. His Lordship passed a decree by consent in the aforesaid terms.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Privilege leave for one month and twenty days is granted to Mr. H. Stanley, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar.

Messrs. P. A. Kelly and A. C. Daniel, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police, Nasik and Belgaum, respectively, passed on the 16th March, an examination in Law.

The officers named below passed on the 16th March an examination in Law:—Mr. H. Stanley, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar. Mr. G. N. R. Lambert, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, and Mr. R. R. Boyd, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar.

Mr. E. E. Turner, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, passed on the 16th March, an examination in Law and in Gujarati.

Mr. I. C. Boyd, Probationary Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, passed on the 16th March an examination in Law and in Marathi.

Mr. G. Jacob, I. C. S., Judicial Commissioner in Sind, and Judge of the Sadar Court in that Province is granted with effect from the 25th, such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. T. S. Greenaway, acting Assistant Inspector-General of Police, is granted, with effect from the date of his relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to eight months.

Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for five months.

Mr. A. E. Boyd becomes Superintendent, Preventive Service, Customs Department, Bombay, vice Mr. J. Walsh, retired, pending further orders.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty before the expiry of his leave.

Mr. Hugh MacDiarmid, a Master of the British India Steam Navigation Company's service, is authorised to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

The Reverend W. W. Castle, Chaplain on probation, is appointed to do duty at Karachi from date of arrival there.

The services of the Reverend H. N. Bridge and the Reverend M. C. Sanders, Joint Chaplains of Karachi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The Reverend P. R. Harrison, on return from leave, becomes Chaplain of Nasirabad visiting Neemuch.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. McCloghry, F. R. C. S., I. M. S., assumed charge of his appointment of Civil Surgeon, Karachi, on the forenoon of the 7th June 1903.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. McCloghry, F.R.C.S., I. M. S. performed the current duties of the office of the Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, from 7th June to 30th August 1903. in addition to his own duties as Civil Surgeon, Karachi.

Mr. F. W. Eicke, officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months, in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months with effect from 18th April.

Mr. V. C. French, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Examiner Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, Executive Engineer, First Grade, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for four months and four days with effect from the 26th March.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA. II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my former letter, I beg to make the following suggestions as to inducements for men to join the King's Corps, I simply state the heads of the several suggestions:—

(1) Remission of Income Tax to a certain extent for all efficient members of the King's Corps.

(2) Remission of Railway fares to a certain extent for all members travelling in the uniform of the Corps. This would, I think make the uniform familiar to the public generally, and be an inducement to the men to keep themselves smart while travelling.

(3) One or more transports to be chartered to take members of the King's Corps during the hot season from Bombay to Europe and back in the beginning of the trooping season at the cheapest fare possible, without the Government having to pay anything for the transports out of Government Funds.

(4) Social precedence at levees &c to be accorded to officers of the King's Corps on the same footing as officers of H. M's. Army.

(5) A paper to be called the "King Corps Gazette" containing all orders, promotions, list of members &c &c to be published at the offices where the different "Government Gazettes" are published.

(6) Every member of the King's Corps, who is efficient, to be entitled to keep one horse or pony free of horse-tax.

(7) Three years' service in the King's Corps as an efficient to be treated as adding a period of eighteen months to a man's service for the purposes of pension in the case of Government servants.

(8) Preference, when possible, to be given to efficient members of the King's Corps by Government and other large employers of labour, or promotion in their various departments.

(9) On the death of a member of a regiment comprising, say, 1,000 men or more, each man to contribute, say, eight annas or a rupee for the benefit of the family of the deceased member. In the case of officers or men whose families do not require such contribution, this contribution to go towards a fund to be called the "King's Corps Death Benefit Fund."

(10) Various other suggestions occur to one's mind, but the above seem to me to be the most important.

I would conclude by saying that having regard to the fact that Lord Kitchener is Commander-in-Chief in India and evidently takes a keen interest in the subject, a small Commission might sit at Simla during the rains to go into this question, which is an important one.

If H. R. H. the Prince of Wales during his forthcoming visit to India could review all the present Volunteer Corps in the different provinces at a central spot in each province respectively, it would unquestionably give a stimulus to the cause.—Yours &c.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
O. C. B. V. A.

An unconfirmed report is current at Shanghai, Chi-fu and Tokio that the Russians have practically abandoned Port Arthur, and are blowing up their ships, so that they shall not fall into the hands of the Japanese. What is really known is that the Russians are concentrating at two points on the west side of the Liao-tung Peninsula and that they are expecting the Japanese to land; that great damage has been done to the Port Arthur Docks; that the arsenal and powder magazine have been exploded; and that several guns were dismounted by the recent bombardment.

In spite of the Japanese embroilment, a large English publishing firm received an order the other day for several thousands of English dictionaries from a firm in Tokyo Sanseido, a publisher in Tokyo, by mean of photo-lithography, some time ago copied the whole of Messrs. W. and R. Chambers's "English Dictionary," edited by Thomas Davidson. The only change is in the imprint, and a few hieroglophics on the fly-leaf at the end. Outside, it is called Chambers's "English Dictionary," and the pattern for the binding has been exactly copied from the original.

THE YACHTING DISASTER.

BOTH BODIES FOUND.

The body of Mr. Colin S. MacFadyen of the firm of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co., who was drowned on Monday evening by the sinking of the yacht Sea Queen was found yesterday morning floating on the surface of the water in the harbour. It appeared that about 8 o'clock a boat in charge of two natives while cruising south of the Middle Ground battery, found the deceased's body floating on the water at a point between the yacht anchorage and troopship buoys. It was at once made over to the police patrol boat which was in the vicinity and conveyed to Bori Bunder.

THE FUNERAL.

The remains of the late Mr. Colin S. MacFadyen were interred last evening in the Sewree Cemetery in the presence of a large number of friends and the members of the office staff of Messrs. Latham Abercrombie and Co. The cortege started at 4 o'clock from Bori Bunder and arrived at the cemetery about an hour later. Here many friends of the deceased awaited it. The coffin which was made of polished teak and mounted in silver, was covered with many wreaths made of white flowers and ferns, sent by sorrowing friends. On the arrival of the hearse at the cemetery, the coffin was removed and placed on a trolly. A procession was then formed, headed by the Rev. John Cameron, Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church and proceeded in that order to within a short distance of the grave, when it was lifted from the trolly and borne to the grave side on the shoulders of bearers. The Rev. John Cameron then proceeded with the burial service and offered up a prayer in which he referred to the noble life the deceased had led, his heroic death and to the fact that he had left a widowed mother. At the conclusion of the service, the coffin was lowered into the grave and before it was filled in, the large number of friends who had gathered round it, took a last took and retired.

Amongst those present were:—Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mr. P. Chrystal, Mr. J. C. Brooks, Mr. C. A. Russ, Mr. F.P. West, Mr. P.J. Arnott, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. A.M. Tod, Mr. W. Moir, Mr. E. N. Mant, Mr. William Bell, Mr. C. H. Byrne, Mr. J. R. Martin, Mr. John Greig, Mr. W. L. Firth, Mr. A. C. W. Fosbury, Mr. R. H. Ireland, Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Mr. J. S. Milne, Mr. F. A. Reddie, Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, Mr. G. B. Adamson, Mr. McBain, Mr. J. Gray, Mr. Osborne Marshall, Mr D. K. Love, Mr B. Triggs, Mr D. M. Ingles, Mr. G. Claridge, Mr J. Begbie, Mr W Greaves, Mr. R. Ross, Mr J. Black, the Rev. A. Creighton, Mr. Richards, and Mr N. N. Wadia.

MISS GRIST.

The body of Miss Grist was found last evening off the Oil-tank Bunder and will be interred this morning at Sewree.

MORE PROPHECY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention was only two days ago drawn to the prophecy of a West End clairvoyant published on the 28th ultimo. With respect to the same, I have to say that, in the first place, I regret that an attempt should be made to rest the fabric of the sciences of prediction on the prophet's personal character for honesty and truthfulness. While the people are wanting in a sound belief in the sciences of prediction, all prophecies should be made in such a way that there will be no option but to refer them to the power in man to predict future events. I heartily wish that the "West End Prophet" had published his prophecies as soon as they occurred to him and not have confined them to his diaries. I would venture to advise the prophet that he would be doing immense service to the sciences of prediction, if he published hereafter his prophecies opportunely so that the prophecies rather than the prophet be before the public. In January last at the request of some of my friends, I ventured to predict Mr. Tilak's fate in the appeal then filed in the High Court. I predicted emphatically his acquittal in these words:—"Though the world may turn upside down, Mr. Tilak must not go to jail nor be fined under any circumstances." I could not then publish the prophecies in January, as I was advised that the publication would be an interference with the course of justice and must be dropped from all contemplation. I did not publish the prophecy after the result was made known to the public, as I did not want to obtrude my character on the mind of the public by publishing it after the event.

As regards the events to occur in the near future in the Russo-Japanese War, I have to say that the war will last at least three years, though in April 1905, there will be great hope of peace. In this month nothing serious will happen between Japan and Russia. The Stars of Russia improve in June and from that time Japan will have to fight a life and death fight with Russia with successes and reverses on both sides. Instead of there being any peace in autumn next, there will be the hottest fighting then going on, and it is at that time that the European power will be involved in this war which would be carried on in Europe. There will be trouble in Tibet owing to the country receiving external aid and trouble in Afghanistan in autumn next. The Russo-Japanese war will be a sort of an academic fight where both countries will lose and suffer and where the losses will not be compensated in any way, though Japan will gain her object so far as not to be in danger from Russia by being in close proximity to her as she wishes for, at present. The Stars of Russia in 1905 and 1906, are gloomy and dark.

The events, about fleets accumulating in Japanese waters, about Russia losing warships and Japan losing some, will not occur as predicted by the "West End Prophet." It is noteworthy that the event about Port Arthur being reduced to ashes on the 29th ultimo has not come about. Yours &c.

PANDIT RAMNARAYEN,
Astrologer and Yogshastri of Cawnpore.

WHOLESALE THEFTS ON THE RAILWAY.

FIVE POLICEMEN CHARGED.

MR. B. SKINNER, Chief Constable of the G. I. P. Railway Police at Sholapur, has made a big capture of goods, which it is believed have been stolen from time to time from property lying in the Company's premises awaiting despatch or delivery to merchants: A varied assortment of silk shawls, sarees, carpets, copper and brass utensils, cotton dhotis, etc., have been found in the quarters of the Railway Police Force at Hotgi, who would seem to have combined in committing a systematic series of robberies at this station. The accused, it is believed, have been at this game for some considerable time past, the nature of their occupation rendering them the greatest facilities for committing such depredations. In all some five police sepoys have been charged. The accused have been remanded pending further investigations.

It is the day of the specialist and accordingly one need not be surprised to hear that from November next, the Government Gardens at Saharunpur are to be placed under the charge of an Economic Botanist. For an institution whose value chiefly lies in distributing plants useful and ornamental over the Province the wherefore of the Economic Botanist is not apparent. A horticulturist is generally supposed to be the person for the management of gardens and that the regime has answered at Saharunpur is proved by the great extension of the business and the supplies that are drawn from it all over the Province. Having developed one thoroughly well appreciated institution we are now going to give it a different turn which will probably reform its usefulness away. However the change appears to be a settled thing. Mr. Gollam, the present Superintendent, will make room for the Economic Botanist in November, and will be transferred to Lucknow to take the place of Mr. Ridley who is retiring by superannuation.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

M. Pelletan and Far Eastern Defences.

AN INTERESTING INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

THE WAR AND THE THEATRES.

PARIS, MARCH 18.

M. Pelletan, Minister of Marine, is giving his assailants tit for tat. On Wednesday he continued the defence of himself and his policy which he began on Tuesday, and which has impressed the Budget Commissioners before whom he appears. The Opposition accuse M. Pelletan of having neglected, to a possibly fatal extent, the naval protection of the French possessions in the Far East. M. Pelletan plays havoc among his foes. When he became Minister, he found that the small squadron guarding Indo China consisted of five antiquated ships, not much better than rusty iron tubs. Ships whose day was over in Europe were shunted to the Far East, like patients sent to hospital to draw their last breath! Even M. Lockroy, the Ministers most merciless assailant, might have smiled at the Minister's figurative speech. M. Pelletan then describes how he began at once to remedy his predecessors' neglect. The result is, he says, that the Eastern squadron now consists of ships of the newest type, equal to any task they may be called upon to perform. M. Pelletan has very largely increased the number of guns and of seamen in the Eastern seas. Another hit. In your naval programme of 1901, he says, you thought much too exclusively of battleships. You forgot torpedo boats and submarines. Diabolical craft, which in an instant may convert a fleet of battleships into old iron. So M. Pelletan, as he shows the Commissioners, has, in this case, also been rectifying the mistakes of others. As for land fortifications connected with the naval defence of the Colonies, M. Pelletan shows the great improvements effected since he became Minister, and remarks that it is unreasonable to expect him to accomplish in two or three years a series of works for which the programme of 1901 allowed ten.

At last a long and cherished dream of the business people—"les commercants"—of Paris is realised, and in the renovated Temple M. Trouillot, the Minister of Commerce, has opened the first Paris Fair, somewhat on the model of the historic fair at Leipzig as also of the Berlin Fair, which is a recent copy of the Saxon institution. The fair will last long enough to enable visitors from your side of the water to acquaint themselves with an interesting side of Paris life in exceptionally favourable conditions. It will be closed on the 28th instant. Under its exterior ornamentation of tricolor flags, and with its well-stocked interior divided among six hundred exhibitors, the old Temple is unrecognisable. The exhibitors are mainly Parisians. For the manufacturers, the traders, the shopkeepers of Paris chiefly has the fair been instituted. But exhibits have been sent from all parts of France. The Paris Fair, which is to be held every year for a week or two in the spring, is for exhibition only. There is to be no retail trade in it. Would-be buyers will be referred to the exhibitors places of business. Among the future, and permanent, attractions of the exhibition are to be drawings, models and other relics of the Old Temple Quarter. The long narrow Rue du Temple, leading into the market square and garden has still about it the atmosphere of old Paris. Not many years ago an ancient willow disappeared, under which, according to the tradition of the Quarter Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette used to sit when released for an hour or two, for fresh air and exercise from their dreary prison in the Temple Tower hard by. This tower the last relic of the fortified church and monastery of the Knights Templars was demolished in the year of Napoleon's march upon Moscow.

"A Japanese cruiser sunk! A box and twenty fauteuils the less." These are the words put into the mouth of a theatrical manager as describing the latest (stage) effects of the war. Notwithstanding that some four or five of the leading theatres are enjoying long runs, certain of the smaller houses, where the fare is of the lightest character, are bitterly complaining that no one comes to applaud the facetious trifles of the hour. It is put down to the war. War has made the prices fall on the Bourse, and war has no doubt emptied the orchestra stalls, because it is difficult to amuse oneself when there is nothing amusing in one's own situation. But the Parisians are supposed to be the most confirmed of pleasure-seekers, and even when the city was invested certain of the theatrical houses were open and doing a fair business. During the Commune it was the same thing, and on the day that the army marched from Versailles into Paris, 'La Boule was able to net a hundred pounds sterling for a boulevard theatre. Therefore the Parisian seems constitutionally able to enjoy himself in the most adverse circumstances. What however does seem to be true is that he requires the best workmanship from the theatrical loom if he is to be distracted in times of popular excitement or widespread loss. The three figures of various pieces now being played in Paris are really eloquent of their ability to chase away "the blues."

The theatrical world is much interested in the forthcoming production of "La Montansier" at the Gaiete, with Mme. Rejane and M. Coquelin in the cast. The piece has formed the subject of a lawsuit between Rejane and her husband, Porel. When the two parted company at the Vaudeville, as the inevitable result of the divorce, M. Porel states that he expressly stipulated that his wife should not play "La Montansier," as he intended to give it at his own house, Mme. Rejane pleads, on the other hand, that her arrangement with Coquelin antedated the marital interdiction. La Montansier was a celebrated Parisienne, a grate figure in the Revolution days. She owned several theatres in Paris and the provinces, and was very rich, some estimating her fortune at two million francs. Several of the Revolutionary leaders thought her an excellence "parti" for Napoleon, but the future First Consul and Emperor did not encourage the idea, even though at the time his fortunes where at their very lowest ebb. La Montansier shot like a comet across the firmament. Brilliant with celestial fires, she quickly burnt up her fortune, and also the better part of her reputation. At her table were gathered all the principal political adventurers of the day—Robespierre, Saint Just, Barras: those who had a future to make and those who hads a past to retrieve. Embarked in various unlucky speculations, she became the prey of duns and creditors. Nevertheless, it did not effect her wild gaiety, and the supper interrupted by the arrival of the bailiffs (the guests taking the precaution of hiding the silver plate) was continued after their departure as if nothing had happened. The period touches very closely on that of the new historical play of Sarah Bernhardt, "Varennes." La Montansier owed her start in life to Marie Antoinette. In her last days a competance was assured to her by Napoleon.

It is almost impossible to exaggerate the feeling of pleasure and relief which is expressed in all quarters at the news which has been allowed to leak out of the negotiations now being conducted between England and France. It seems almost certain that the Egyptian question will hereafter be a "chose jujee" and much stress is laid on the fact that Sir Eldon Gorst is now in Paris presumedly to be in constant touch with M. Delcasse. The English colony, which, in general terms, is a business community, is overjoyed at the prospect of confirming the good understanding by a permanent agreement which will leave no loophole for serious dispute in the future. The entente to the Paris tradesman, whether he is French or English, is a very real affair, and is already reflected in the balance sheets of the leading establishments of the Rue de la Paix and the Grand Boulevards. As to the mass of the people, it is plain to see that they are none the less well content. It is, as it were, an insurance for the future and with the Frenchman

this "esprit de prevoyance is a leading characteristic. He has been seriously troubled by the recent events on the Bourse.

Now there is not likely to be any more panics, for the excellent reason that there is little or no business done on the various markets. But with England in the scale, the balances are readjusted and confidence is restored. Hence all sections of the community are pleased. Even the most devoted adherents to the Russian Alliance are beginning to fear that the Tsar's Government will have difficulties within their own borders if the war is much prolonged. There are many signs, other than the purely commercial, that the "entente" is bearing fruit. The various English teams that visit Paris each Sunday, some to take a handsome beating from a locally-raised eleven or fifteen as the case may be, receive an excellent welcome which is not at all dependent on the success of the popular favourites. Thus when a Southampton club inflicted a crushing defeat upon a team of French professionals at the Parc aux Princes this week the crowd was most impartial in its cheering. International sport is clearly one of the most powerful of international peacemakers. The artistic invasion which is in preparation for the London season, will also convince the English people that the French believe in the sincerity of their attachment, for there is no one so timid as your Parisian artiste of adventuring into the unknown or of taking risks of a chilly reception.

Consumption and alcoholism are the twin curses which M. Combes as a social reformer is most deeply concerned in combatting. The circular which he recently issued, especially on the subject of tuberculosis has moved the public authorities of the capital to take action, and three or four of the Paris hospitals are, with the least possible delay to be recognized for the reception of tuberculosis patients only. Thanks to the physicians who have been agitating this supremely important subject for the past ten years, the public have become alive to the following facts—that consumption is, and always will be, propagated in mixed hospitals, where patients weakened by other diseases are all the less capable of resisting infection by their tuberculous fellow sufferers that, therefore isolation is imperative that consumption is curable, but that the cure is as slow a process as the contraction of the disease is known to be and that the conditions of recovery are good food and plenty of it light, and fresh air.

Some of the critics are coming down heavily on poor M. Yamuda, Secretary to Prince Itchigo, Japanese naval attache. But it is noticeable that they are the out and out enemies of M. Camille Pelletan Minister of Marine the very name of Pelletan excites them as a red rag does a bull. The question of Martins guilt or innocence is one upon which the public, as yet are not competent to form an opinion. Still it is a pity that M. Yamuda is unable to produce the two letters which Martin wrote to him. But at the same time it is ungenerous and unfair to regard their nonproduction as a proof of complicity. M. Yamuda's explanation is by no means unsatisfactory. Hundreds of letters requesting interviews and favours of all sorts are, says the Secretary, received every day at the Legation so they are at every Legation and Embassy in Paris and Everywhere else. "We keep no letters unless they are of some importance."

The early spring is the time when the decrees of Fashion issue forth from its headquarters somewhere in the region dominated by the Colonne Vendome. One is purposely vague in description, for no mortal eye has yet seen the exact spot where Fashion is created. It is as mysterious as the resting-place of the Iron Mask or Moses or Louis XVII. You cannot point to such and such a dressmaking establishment and say, at a certain hour in the afternoon of a certain day the Mode for 1904 was born there, because it would not be true. Fashion is not born, but made to reverse the familiar Latin tag. It is made by the clever brains and clever fingers of couturiers and couturieres, the real sovereigns whose ukase no self respecting lady dare set at naught. The only people who dare, as it were, to be the Dantons of Fashion in Paris are the Polaires, who have a special style of their own, and whose eccentricity is, no doubt, not unconnected with a desire to be remarked Various influences affect the turn of the Mode. For instance, one would not be wrong if one were to say that the coming performance of "La Montansier" will seriously tinge the fashions for this present year of grace. Rejane will, of course, appear in a Directory gown of irreproachable confection, and you may be certain that this epoch will be the vogue in dress this year. Last year when the Gavarni ball took place at the Moulin Rouge, the fashions were much influenced by the tricks and turns of a "grisette's" costume of those early days. Fashion become a kind of "revue," in which the "topics" of the year find their expression.

THE ROMANCE OF THE "A.P."

(Concluded from page 4.)

When Cardinal Sarto was elected Pope, the news again came to Europe in the same way—from the Associated Press office in New York. The decision of the Alaska Boundary Commission was cabled by the Associated Press to New York and Canada on a Saturday, and re-cabled back to England for the Sunday papers, though it was not officially announced in London until the following Tuesday.

To come to still more recent events, the news of the transmission of Russia's final note to Japan was received in London from the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Associated Press via New York, while despatches from the same agency announced in America the rupture of diplomatic relations and the practical outbreak of war as early as Saturday afternoon on February 6.

A MANAGERIAL GENIUS.

Mr. Melville E. Stone, the general manager and presiding genius of the Associated Press, whose indomitable "grit"—as they say in America—was the chief factor in the victory won when the "A.P." fought for five years for supremacy in America, has recently paid a flying visit to England after being received by the Czar in St. Petersburg and by the Kaiser in Berlin.

Several other crowned heads have been pleased to consult with Mr. Stone, who naturally is one of the most prominent of Americans. He has been decorated by the King of Italy, the President of the French Republic, and the Kaiser.

As a result of Mr. Stone's personal suggestion, the Czar has removed the censorship on all news that leaves Russia for abroad.

In a few hours the head of this American news agency was able to convince the Ruler of all the Russias that the censorship was not only useless but absolutely harmful to the Empire The tradition of centuries has been swept away, and, on the word of the Czar, all the world will be free to have the individual opinions of correspondents who may care to come into Russian domain.

No country is likely to benefit more by this decision of the Czar than Russia itself; no public is likely to be more slow to realise the genuineness of the change than that of Europe. The extent of the revolution effected can scarcely be gauged except by those who know Russia well.

When asked the other day to what principles this American news agency owed its ascendency in the world, Mr. Stone laconically replied: "Accuracy of statement and speed in transmission."

Of such is the Associated Press of America.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Weary of life, Derangement of the liver is one of the most efficient causes of dangerous diseases, and the most prolific of those melancholy forebodings which are worse than death itself. A few doses of these noted Pills act magically in dispelling low spirits and repelling attacks made on the nerves by excessive heat, impure atmospheres over-indulgence, or exhausting excitement. The most shattered constitution may derive benefit from Holloway's Pills, which will regulate disordered action, brace the nerves, increase the energy of the intellectual faculties and revive the failing memory. By attentively studying the instructions for taking these Pills, and obediently putting them in practice, the most despondent will soon feel confident of a perfect recovery.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

WHAT JAPAN IS FIGHTING FOR.

VIEWS OF BARON SUYEMATSU.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Baron Suyematsu, who was appointed by the Japanese Government to visit America to explain the situation has been interviewed in London. He welcomed the Anglo-French "entente cordiale" which he regarded as a powerful factor towards localising the war. Japan, he said, was really fighting in the political and commercial interest of the world, and to prevent Russia from absorbing Manchuria and Korea and a great part of Northern China. Japan was proud of the British alliance but she had not, he declared, the remotest idea of seeking armed assistance from any one. Probably Japan was better aware of Russia's weak points than Russia herself. Her Naval weakness had already been exposed, and he was confident her weakness on land would soon be revealed.

THE BRITISH SUB-MARINE DISASTER.

The Union liner "Berwick Castle," collided with, and sank the British sub-marine A-1 off the Nab lightship. Lieutenant Mansergh and Sub-Lieutenant J. P. Churchill and nine others were drowned. The A-1 was much larger than the earlier type of sub-marines, and, being less easily managed, did not sink with sufficient rapidity to avoid the collision. King Edward and the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of their recent visits to Portsmouth, went aboard the A-1.

The loss of the submarine A-1 occurred during Naval Manœuvers. The sub-marine had been ordered to wait for a battleship off the Nab lightship. Her periscope, or apparatus from which the movements of ships are observed, alone indicated her position. The "Berwick Castle" struck the periscope, and reported to an adjacent flotilla of destroyers that she had struck a torpedo, being quite unaware of the fact that she had run down a sub-marine. The vessel not coming to the surface a search was ordered, with the result that the hull was discovered in 15 fathoms of water.

MR. SULLY'S FAILURE.

FREE FIGHT IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

The failure of Mr. Sully filled with anger the whole Cotton Exchange of New York, which became a surging frenzied mass. The brokers had a rough and tumble fight to execute orders, and in the end the floor was covered with broken chairs and fragments of clothing. Many members of the Exchange were "battered." Sully, it appears, speculated heavily in wheat and coffee, as well as in cotton. His collapse, while ultimately beneficial to Lancashire, will cause speculators in that quarter immediate embarrassments. It is understood that Sully was carrying 400,000 bales for future delivery, and of the value of from 4,750,000 to 7,000,000 sterling. The general impression is that the spot dealers, resenting the artificial prices, united to crush Sully.

HIG COURT.—APRIL 8.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATTY,

For Judgment.

1275—Crawford B and Co—The B B and C I Railway vs N C Macleod—Little and Co.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1 81—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Tokersey Jadowji and other—Payne and Co.

1 82—Crawford B and Co—Sir E E A D Sassoon and others vs Motiram Jadowji and others—Payne and Co.

9270—Wadia G and Co—Chabildas Lallubhai vs Dayal Mowjee and others—Kanga and P. Dayal Mowjee Cullianjee vs Lajee Ucongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

626 01—Kanga and P—Dayal Mowjee Cullianjee vs Lajee Ucongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

1283—Mansukhal J and B—Koreji Jevraj vs Hirsumbhoy Visram and others—Crawford B and Co.

1287—M B Bhothik—Sulleman Cassum vs Kalliardas Vithaldas and another In person—Edgelow G and W.

12 9—D D Pemer—S Bashrudin and another Esmailje Ebrahimjee Nagric—Little and Co.

1291—K D Shroff—Sheribhai vs Khrabhoy Mahomedbhoy Ranjee—Little and Co.

1293—Bhaishanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Ld vs Laxmishunker Beoshenker and another—K B Mehta—Pestonjee R and K.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon Mr. Justice BATTY.

For Judgment on Motion at 11 a. m.

1230—Diskshet D and S—Bhugvandas Walji vs Bai Gungabai and others—Mansukhlal J and H—T Testimontary Suit.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE, For consent decree.

803—Payne and Co—Chotalal Tribhowandas and others vs Thacker Keesowji Dewkurn—Captain and V.

2203—Captain and V—Thacker Kessowjee Dewkurn vs Chatalal Tribhowandas—Payne and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal, Long Causes,

1503—Little and Co—Dewkabai widow vs Amerchand Madhowjee and other—Mansukhlal J and H—Little and Co—Part heard.

2362—Tyabjee D and Co—Raja Bahadur Chatoorbhuj Gordhamdas vs Muncheshaw Bomonje Chothia and others—Wadia G and Co.

212-03—Shamrao and M Billandlal Dharamdas vs Mamra Rambhoghat Malvi H and D.

149-03—Captain and V—Devi Godiam Jevolsprasad vs Tulsidas Natrem—H R Vakil.

95-03—Crawford B and Co—Haji Jaffer Haji Jeffer vs Gangji Nurput—Bicknell M and M.

622-02—Mansukhlal J and H—Gorchandas Radhakese vs Vithaldas Ramdas—M B Chothia M Ardeshir D and Co and Co'

201-03—M B Chothia—Bai Jethibai widow vs Madia Dewjey and others—Chitris M and Me.

118-03—Shamrao and M. Shanker Bhugwan vs Dhalia Alias Dharamdas Mancharam—Edgelow G and W.

468-03—Somtham B and N—Kessowji Issur vs The Great-Indian Peninsular Ry Co—Little and Co.

151-02—Payne and Co—Kika Khoobai and other vs Rustom jee Ardeshir Cooper—Mulla M.

689-03—Mulla and M—Rajabhy Ramjee Lakhdhir vs Samson Huskel—Captain and V.

Before the Hon Mr. Justice RUSSELL. Suits for hearing and final disposal, Long Causes.

411-02—Craigie L and O—The Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co Ld and others vs S B Fraser and Co; and others—Payne and Co—Smetham B and N—part-heard.

614-02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Bier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff.

PRESCRIPTION FOR PERENNIAL YOUTH.

Sarah Barnhardt, who is well-known for her perennial youthfulness attributes the seeming miracle entirely to a special skin tonic which she favours. This cosmetic is said to have the effect of making the flesh firm and elastic, whilst, strengthening and whitening the skin and soothing the terrible "nerves" to which our twentieth-century womanhood seems a ready prey. The recipe for the lotion is as follows:—Half a pint of alcohol, two ounces of spirits of camphor, two ounces of spirits of ammonia, and five ounces of sea-salt, to be added to sufficient boiling water to make a quart in all, when the mixture should be placed in a bottle and thoroughly shaken before use. This lotion, which should be well rubbed into the skin daily, is said to be especially efficacious in taking the fatigue out of tired muscles.

In the course of the Army Estimates debate in the German Reichstag, Herr Bebel declared that the Social Democrats could not support the proposed increase in the number of non-commissioned officers as the army was a thoroughly undemocratic institution the cost of which fell on the working classes. The army had been put forward as an instrument of power and against the Social Democrats as an internal enemy. They would thus be striking at themselves if they voted for the proposed increase He felt further bound to declare that no Social Democrat, no matter how good a soldier ever obtained advancement in the army.

DRY, THIN, AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL of 67, Hatton Garden London.

RETURNING WITH THE ASHES."

WARNER'S TEAM IN COLOMBO.

THE CAPTAIN INTERVIEWED.

THE English cricketers arrived at Colombo on their way home from Australia in the "Oronies" on the 31st ultimo. Mr. P. F. Warner, the captain of the team, was interviewed by a "Times of Ceylon" reporter.

Mr Warner said that the whole team had had a splendid trip. The conversation soon turned on the subject of the test matches, and Mr. Warner kept nothing back when he said it was all nonsense to attribute England's success to luck. There was no luck about it at all. The team was a most resourceful one, and as had been remarked in Australia, the best in this way that had gone out of England. Mr. Warner does not see how it can fairly be said that the team had luck. He only won the toss 8 times in 20 matches. True he won the toss in the second match on a perfect wicket, which had a lot to do with the result admittedly, but in the fifth match Australia won the toss and had the same fortune, for the rain came down on the last three days, and spoilt the Englishmen's chances. This shows the element of luck was evenly distributed. Of course papers would be prejudiced and the same remark might apply to him; but it was absurd to talk of luck in a battle and the test matches were hard fought battles resulting in the better side winning. Questioned about the merits of his team as compared with the Australians Mr. Warner said that they had the advantage of having a team without a fail. "When we got rid of Tremper Duff, Hill and Noble, we had the Australians out" said Mr. Warner and this was a remark with which Mr. Bosanquet said he agreed.

"Of course there was the occasion," added Mr. Warner, "When Gregory made his 100, but this was an exception. On the other hand we were always able to depend on our men right to the end."

"You were not a team of stars, Mr. Warner?"

"No, and it was in this respect that we had the advantage over Mr. MacLaren's team, for their success invariably depended on the big scores that MacLaren or Ranji would put in."

"Are you perfectly satisfied with your team then?"

"Yes, it was most carefully chosen, and the results proved it to be a most resourceful team, with any amount of variety in it. It was only such a team that could hope for success in Australia.

THE BOWLING.

Speaking of the bowling, Mr. Warner said they had a great variety of bowling which suited all sorts of wickets. Rhodes was deadly on a sticky wicket, and Mr. Bosanquet came off on several important occasions. The others all did really well.

"Hirst did not come off as well as was expected," our representative ventured to remark.

"Oh yes, but he had bad luck," was the reply. "He often took Trumper's wicket and Duffs, and that was just as much as he sometimes wanted. You cannot always judge by averages. Hirst really bowled well; but some of his balls only just grazed the bail, while at other times a really splendid ball was unexpectedly stopped."

Mr. Warner did not think that any member of the team had proved a disappointment. They all did well.

"Lilley?"

"Lilley kept wicket magnificently, and Relf, Knight, and the whole lot of them came off at one time or another." Mr. Foster said Mr. Warner, was unfortunate in being indisposed, but he made runs latterly.

THE FIELDING.

Questioned about the English fielding, Mr. Warner said that it was good on the whole; but he did not enthuse upon it very much, and he remarked that the Australian fielding was brilliant. There was nothing of a stand out character in the fielding among the Englishmen, as compared with previous English teams. They generally caught everything that came in their way; but, in the second test match at Melbourne, it was remarkable the number of catches that were dropped.

"On the whole, do you think your team might have been improved on at all."

"Well, it was a splendid team as it turned out; but, of course, an English team would not be complete without A. C. MacLaren, F. S. Jackson and C. B. Fry, though the Honble Mr. F. S. Jackson played very little cricket last summer."

What about Ranjitsinhji."

"Well, you see I have left out Ranjitsinhji because I think he should play for England. As it is at that is an opinion that is well supported, for Ranjitsinhji belongs to India."

The reference to the Indian Prince led to Mr. Warner being questioned about the attitude of the Australian crowd towards the English team. "Mr. Warner had nothing particular to complain about. As a point in favour of the Australians, Mr. Warner remarked that when the Englishmen won the rubber the enthusiasm displayed was just as much as could have been expected under the same circumstances from an English crowd.

THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

Mr. Warner's opinion about Australian cricket is of course valuable, and, asked for it, he said that he did not believe that the success of his team indicated deterioration of Australian cricket. The standard was maintained and there were several promising men of the stamp of Cotter McAllister etc.,

"Whom do you regard as their best men?"

"Oh! Trumper is the best batsman in the world." Mr. Warner emphasised this. "Noble is the best all-round cricketer in the world in Australia, in the same way that Hirst is the best all-round cricketer in the world playing in England."

Mr. Warner also has the highest opinion on Duff and Clem Hill, Cotter, he thinks, a good bowler—not so fast as Jones. Trumble did well in the test matches, but in Mr. Warner's opinion Trumble has had his day. Mr. Warner repeated that the English team had the advantage over the Australians in the test matches, in that the latter depended too much on their stars: "However Australia is very hard to beat," he added, "and our success is probably to be attributed to the variety of our bowling and the general resourcefulness of the team."

"You were not concerned with the remarks about your team before you left England."

"Oh! there was naturally some jealousy, but it was the "Daily Mail," you know that, really complained. However, we have done well and it is something to know that the team is considered the best that has been to Australia."

ON THE ROLLING INCIDENT.

It will be remembered that one of the incidents of the tour was Mr. Warner getting the wicket rolled at the conclusion of a day's play and in the middle of the English innings. Rule IX is very clear, the point, as it says: "The ground shall not be rolled... except before the commencement of each innings and of each day's play." Questioned about the matter Mr. Warner explained that it was arranged before the test matches that, if it rained on the day of a match, the Captain of the in side might claim to have the wicket rolled at the conclusion of the day's play. Mr. Warner's team was the in side, and as it had rained, he claimed to have the wicket rolled with the light roller. The Australian Captain, however, wanted the heavy roller used to eliminate any element of luck. This was the point at issue and Mr. Warner carried it.

On the whole Mr. Warner has nothing but praise for the reception accorded the English team everywhere. The tour had been a most pleasant one culminating up to now in a delightful voyage.

It is worthy of note, says the "China Mail," that the Far Eastern Press Association, according to the "Manila Cable News," is receiving telegrams direct from Chemulpo. This reminds us of an incident in the China-Japan war, when a local newspaper was publishing daily telegrams first from Chemulpo and then from beleagured Wei-hai-wei. These messages ceased suddenly when we pointed out that there was no cable to Chemulpo or Wei-hai-wei. Wireless telegraphy was not then in use, and we had a shrewd suspicion that most of the 'Special Telegrams' emanated from the fertile brain of an imaginative sub-editor. We do not accuse the Far Eastern Press Association of manufacturing telegrams; we merely point out that it is getting telegrams like the following out of Chemulpo where no other newspaper or Press organisation seems to be represented:—"Chemulpo, March 5.—The Japanese Government has landed nearly 20,000 troops at Chinampo instead of at Chemulpo, as a previous telegraphic report had it. This force is expected to push inland to the rail road." This is enterprise indeed.

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A somewhat striking story dealing with the now obsolete conventional suicide, "harikiri," or happy despatch, once common in Japan, is told by the French Admiral Gourdon. When he was a young man he had a comrade who having assisted in the organising of the Japanese navy, was subsequently raised to the rank of admiral in that force. He took the part of the Tycoon against the Mikado in the revolutionary war, and having been captured was tried by courtmartial and sentenced to death which in those days implied "harikiri." When however the fatal sword was presented to him he flatly refused to kill himself and declared that if he was to die somebody else must kill him. Threats and entreaties alike proved unavailing—he resolutely refused. The whole of Japan was scandalised at such immoral behaviour, which however, saved his life. The Japanese penal code had never contemplated such a contingency as a man inhuman enough to refuse the "harikiri" and in the end he was banished the country and returned to French where he is now the proprietor of an umbrella factory in Cannes. So at least says Admiral Gourdon.

Some celebrated French scientists have discovered by experiments that silkworms may be made to produce cocoons of almost any desired colours. As the ordinary white, yellow, or green was known to vary with the food, this was coloured artificially, and worms eating dyed prixet leaves yielded cocoons of corresponding red, blue, or other colour. Plants have been similarly coloured by food, some blue French beans exhibited in London a few years ago seeming to have resulted from some chemical peculiarity of the soil.

Some remarks in the "British Medical Journal" on the physique of the Japanese may be read with interest by vegetarians and others. In 1899 a Commission was appointed "to consider whether by a meat diet or other means" the race could be made taller, but it came to the conclusion that as the Japanese exceeded taller races in strength and endurance the wisest plan was to disregard stature. The Japanese are fond of bathing and use baths heated to a degree that would be intolerable to the average Englishman, but they also use cold bathing. Water, indeed, is freely used, both internally and externally. Rheumatism is almost unknown, and the "British Medical Journal" considers it is "probable that the absence of meat from the diet, combined with the use of plenty of water, accounts for this immunity. The diet of the Japanese is frugal, and some of the record marches have been made on a little rice. The value of fruit and vegetables is more fully recognised than with us. Milk is scarce, and tea, beer, spirits, and tobacco are very sparingly employed. Windows are kept open day and night and the value of fresh air and physical exercise is fully realised. Nothing, we are told, short of this perfection of health and strength, with its accompaniment of good mental balance and happiness, could have caused the Japanese to accomplish in thirty years what it has taken other nations centuries to achieve.

A recent issue of the "Journal Officiel" of Madagascar contained the information that a Parisian firm of hatmakers desired to purchase 12,000 hats made of Betsileo straw at the price of 2 1-2d. each. Commenting on this, a French writer points out that these same hats, when they are sold in Paris, will fetch from twelve to fifteen shillings apiece. Last summer the great bulk of the "Panama" hats sold in Paris for thirty to forty francs apiece came, we learn, from Tananarivo, where they could be bought at two francs. What a lot the freight on a single straw hat must come to, exclaims the writer.

Who will be so bold as to declare in future that a woman can manage children better than can a man? As witness the following veracious instance, chronicled, as one may suppose, by the proud parent himself. A certain small boy acting in flat defiance to repeated maternal appeals, promises, and threats, resolutely refused to take some medicine which was being pressed upon him. As a last resource the father was called in and the state of things explained to him. He rose to the occasion. Reginald Arthur, he said sternly, unless you take your medicine this very minute you will be put to bed and not allowed to have it at all. And Reginald Arthur swallowed his medicine hurriedly.

So rapid has been the progress of Japan that it is not altogether easy to realise the size and completeness of her various arsenals. They are placed at Sasebo, Kure, near the northern end of the Bay of Hiroshima, in the bay of Yokohama, and at Matzudshe. That at Sasebo, some 150 nautical miles from Fusan is devoted to the building of torpedo boats, and provides employment for over 3,500 hands. At that of Kure provision is made for the construction of vessels of up to 15,000 tons 3,000 men being employed. The marine arsenal of Yokohama employs about 3,500 men, and is devoted to repairs as well as to the Building of new vessels. That at Matzudshe was organised in 1901 with a special regard to possible developments of the kind which have now befallen.

There is no doubt that in America a newspaper editor is expected to live the strenuous life. As witness this extract from the local organ at Sherwood, Ohio:—The editor of this paper is now a notary public, and cordially invites the public to do its swearing in this office. We are also at the service of the public for any work of a legal or clerical nature which we are permitted to do or attend to, as the drawing up of deeds contracts, &c. We have also been studying law for some time, and as soon as the time is up which the State requires a law student to put in reading law we will apply for a legal right to practise. We might also add that we are a candidate for the office of township clerk, believing that we are in the handiest place the office could go as we are generally here and have a handy place of meeting.

What may contain the explanation of many eccentric shop signs is related as having been told by the proprietor of a certain successful shop. On one occasion, it seems, he was making a special sale of a certain "line" of goods, and had placed them in the window with a large annexed announcement: "Special sale. These goods at manufacture's prices." Unfortunately the public displayed little interest, and the "sale," seemed likely to prove but a sale. A bright idea struck the shopkeeper. He withdrew the first announcement and replaced it by another—"Special sale. These goods at manufacturers prices." Ten minutes later the pavement in front of the window was thronged with an excited crowd, falling over each other in their anxiety to see what those in front of them were looking at, and long before the shutters were put up for the night the whole of the "line" was sold. "Verbasp."

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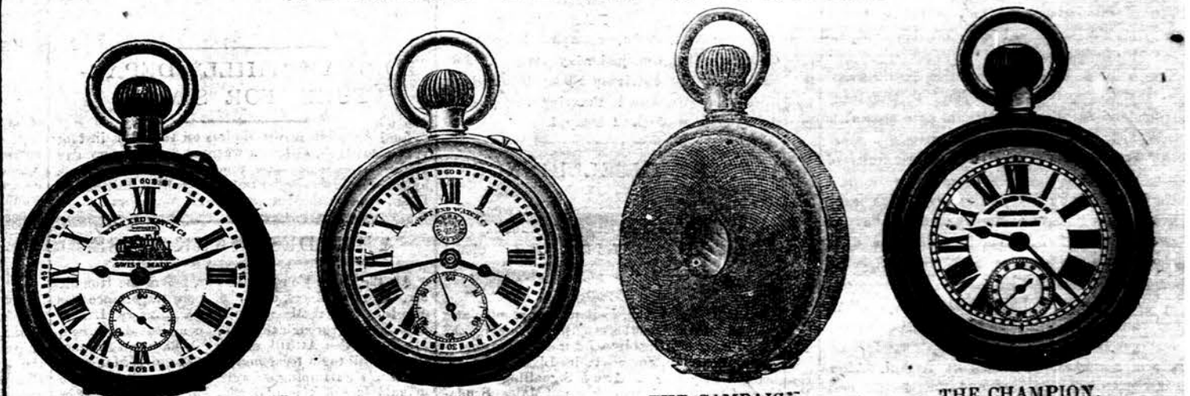

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PURELY PERSONAL.

Many friends on both sides of the Border have grieved at the fatal—though hardly unexpected—termination of the long illness of Lord Shand. England and Scotland are both poorer for the loss of one who was not only a judge of high attainments wide learning, and rare acumen, but a kind and warmhearted man, with nothing of the typical dourness of the North Briton, but gifted with a certain old-world simplicity and charm of manner that were singularly attractive. The Lord Chancellor's sympathetic reference to him from the woolsack gave evidence of the high opinion entertained of him by his brethren on the Bench; and it is a noteworthy fact that in his earlier days as a Scots Lord of Session, while his judgments were occasionally reversed by his own colleagues in the "Inner House," they were almost always confirmed on appeal to the House of Lords.

For many years Lord Shand was the tenant of New Hailes, Sir Charles Dalrymple's beautiful old Georgian seat near Edinburgh, the owner of which at that time lived in Bute, which he represented in Parliament. The splendid library at New Hailes, with its walls packed from floor to ceiling with the volumes of legal and classical lore collected by Lord Hailes, the first scientific historian of Scotland and friend of Dr. Johnson was a delight to the genial little judge; and he delighted, too, in the quaint, old-fashioned garden and shady grounds of his hired home. One of his fancies was to beautify with shrubs and gay flower-beds the little wayside railway station hard by, past which the London expresses thunder daily and nightly; and it was nicknamed in consequence, by the wits of the Parliament House, "Shand's Elysee."

A rather absurd story by-the-way has been going round the papers to the effect that Lord Shand owed his advancement from a "paper lordship" to a Peerage of the United Kingdom to Queen Victoria's finding out that although he was officially 'my lord' his wife was merely Mrs. Shand. I call the story absurd because everybody knows that her late Majesty had all such questions of title and precedence at her fingers' ends, and was, of course perfectly aware that the wives of the Senators of her College of Justice (as their proper style is) derive no precedence any more than do the spouses of Anglican Bishops from their husband's official rank.

Of course, to people less well informed on such matters than Queen Victoria, the usage in question may appear somewhat strange, especially if (as is often the case) the Lord of Session happen to be known by some territorial title differing from his surname. A Scottish judge of the last generation used to relate with a good deal of quiet "pawky" humour, how he and his good lady once "descended" at a hotel in a French watering-place, and duly entered their names in the register as Lord A——and Mrs. C. An hour or two later the manager of the hotel waited on the astonished Senator, and with many prefactory apologies requested his lordship to be good enough to transfer his patronage and that of madame to some other establishment, on the ground their further stay under his roof might give umbrage to his other English visitors!

Admiral Togo, who has distinguished himself so much against the Russians by his skilful handling of the ships under his command, is now an excellent English scholar, as is evidenced by the letters he has written to his old friends of the Thames Nautical Training College, where he began his education for a sea career. But, as may be easily conceived there was a time when he found it a very difficult matter to express his thoughts in English; This, of course, greatly hindered his doing himself justice in the examinations, in which geography, grammar, history and Scripture were included. Thus there need be small wonder that in spite of his ability and grasp of figures, he took a very humble place in the marks list.

The examiners did not credit him with those gifts which he has since turned to such good account in dealing with his country's foes. By a curious accident, when the proofs of the "lists" were sent to the Head Master, he found Cadet Togo's name appearing as "No go," an error which was at once corrected and rightly so in the light of more recent knowledge. The great fighter will, no doubt, smile in his old quiet way, should he come across this little story, which so well illustrates the aphorism "Never prophesy unless you know."

Many are the distinguished Russians (writes my Paris correspondent) who pass much of their time in Paris, and whose names are being cited by Paris journalists at the present moment as further proof of the "profound friendship" prevailing between France and Russia. Take the Grand Duke Alexis for instance. Has he not a charming "pied-a-terre" in the Avenue Gabriel, which he occupies for quite three months out of the year, and where he gives the most delightful little suppers? Indeed, the Tsar's uncle is a veritable Parisian; and so, also, is the Grand Duke Vladimir, who, with his wife, invariably resides at the Hotel Continental for at least six weeks in the autumn, and makes a point of visiting all the principal restaurants and theatres. Both Grand Dukes have scores of friends in Paris; are frequently to be seen at the chief clubs, and fashionable ceremonies. Next, perhaps in importance, comes Count Nicolas Potocki, the millionaire, who passes the entire twelvemonth either in his mansion in the Avenue Friedland or his chateau at Croix-Saint-Jacques, where he gives the most splendid shooting-parties.

Capital friends are the Count and President Loubet, and often do they go shooting together. Then there is M. de Gunsbourg, the famous financier, who has just subscribed handsomely to the fund opened for the Russian wounded; the Princess Gortchakoff, whose salon was almost as celebrated as the late Princess Mathilde's and whose wonderful "hotel" in the Rue de Verennes once belonged to the de Broglie family; and there are also the Princesses Catherine, Dominique, and Constantine Radziwill. After the English colony, indeed, the Russian is the largest in Paris, and it must be admitted that is the matter of hospitality and display the Russians easily surpass any other foreigners in the city. So, on this score at least, do they make valuable "allies."

In spite of the opposition of her late manager and also late husband, M. Porel of the Vaudeville Theatre Mme. Rajane will appear with Coquelin in a new play at the Gaiety Theatre. Indeed M. Porel has gained nothing by his action; but this, it seems, will not prevent him from proceeding with five other actions, chiefly concerning monetary affairs. However, Coquelin and Rejane, who have long been fast friends, are not in the least alarmed. Their contract is mutually splendid for each of them receives from £160 to £200 a week and also a percentage of the takings. Moreover, they believe themselves to have been born to act together. During the hearing of M. Porel's action their friendship was proved by their correspondence, in which Rejane addressed the great comedian as Mon cher Coq, while he retaliated by calling her "My Soul." Both joined heartily in the laughter provoked by the reading of their letters and it was plain that judge and jury were on their side from the very outset of the case. The premiere of their play, La Montansier, promises to be a great event. Not a seat remains and the combination of Coquelin and Rejane is bound to draw crowds to the Gaiety for months to come. So anxious is Sarah Bernhardt to the witness the first performance that she will not play in her own theatre on that night. She has written that she "positively must applaud her dear Coquelin and her ear Rejane."

After having been credited with breaking the bank at Monte Carlo, Mr. Charles Schwab, the multi-millionaire, has gained yet another success in his new Mercedes automobile which has been tremendously admired in Paris. Indeed, when Mr. Schwab stays at the Ritz, a crowd never fails to assemble before the hotel in order to see him start out for the Bois de Boulogne in his motor-car. He is often accompanied by Mr. Charley, the Paris representative of the famous Mercedes firm, and on the boulevards and in the Bois the Pair arouse infinite attention. An American millionaire interests the Parisian as much as a King. Photographers have been taking snap-shots of Mr. Schwab, and all begging-letters writer have their eye on the Ritz when Mr. Schwab is expected there. Then, in the handsome dining-room, the diners look curiously towards his table, and newspapers record his attendance importantly at such and such a place and such and such a theatre. Again, it is a great moment and a great sight for Parisians when "le richissime" Mr. Schwab steps into his motor-car; but a horrible rumour is abroad that another millionaire, an even greater millionaire, has announced his intention of humbling Mr. Schwab by appearing in a still more costly and amazing automobile.

The Bishop of London, Dr. Winnington Ingram, tells a story well. At a school prize distribution some time back, he was advocating "esprit de corps," and admiring the feeling that places the school before personal advancement. "You are members," he said, "of a very large family, and I always think it is easier for a member of a large family to get on in the world than for those who belong to small families—and I ought to know something about the matter, being one of ten myself." And then to illustrate his point he told the following little anecdote: "When I was working in the East-end, we started a club for boys at Bethnal Green, and this flourished so much that we got 500 members. One evening, when I entered, I found the room in absolute silence—a most unusual thing there—and saw that the boys had all gathered round two lads playing draughts. It was one of our boys playing a lad from a rival club. I didn't dare to disturb them, so I tiptoad to the group and asked in a whisper how the game went. "Fine", came the reply "They haven't moved for an hour!"

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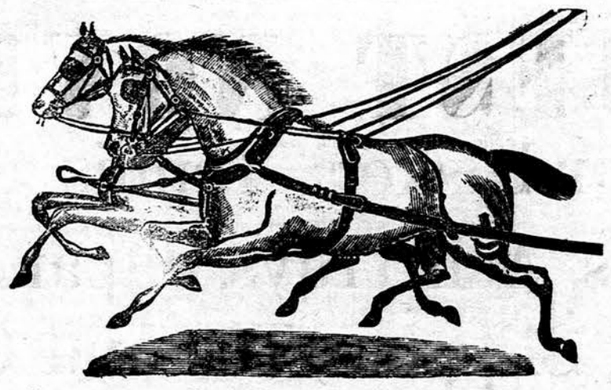

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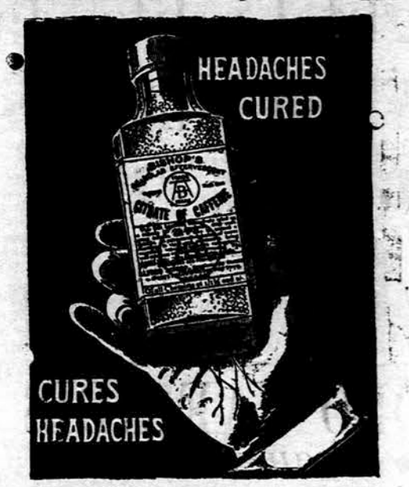

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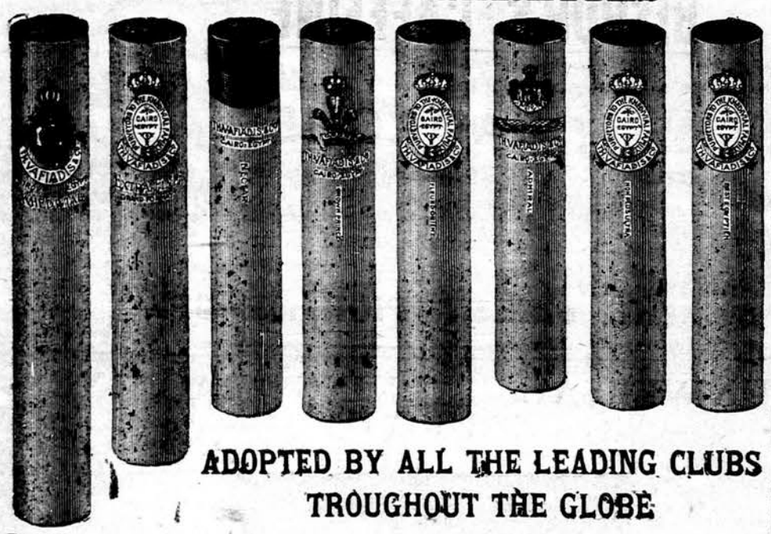

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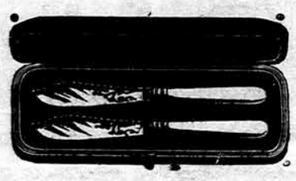

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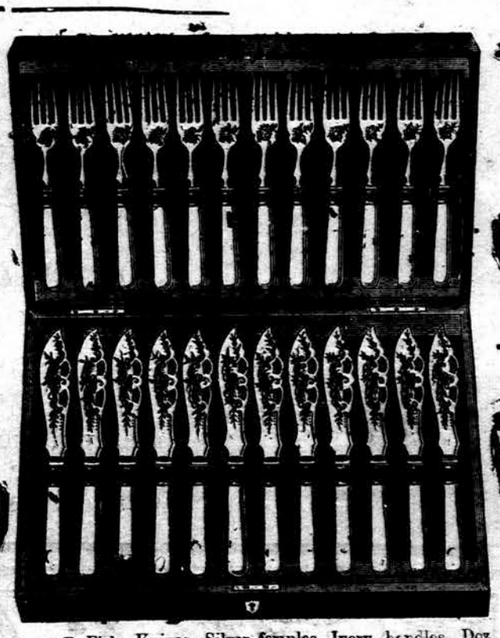

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